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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 17 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1923. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Musjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

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16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1896 for the excellence and delicacy of his confectionery.

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(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa or (Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision, with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

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AND
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(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.		Steamers.		Tons.
1923				
20th	January	MANTUA	..	10,902
27th	,,	NALDERA†	..	15,825
3rd	February	MALWA	..	10,941
10th	,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
17th	,,	KHYBER	..	9,014
24th	,,	MACEDONIA†	..	11,089
3rd	March	CALEDONIA	..	7,622
10th	,,	DEVANHA	..	8,092
17th	,,	CHINA	..	7,952
24th	,,	MOREA*	..	10,911
31st	,,	MANTUA	..	10,902
7th	April	MALWA	..	10,941
14th	,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
21st	,,	NARKUNDA†	..	16,227
28th	,,	MACEDONIA	..	11,089
5th	May	CALEDONIA	..	7,622
12th	,,	PLASSY	..	7,393
19th	,,	MOLDAVIA†	..	15,800
26th	,,	CHINA	..	7,952

*Through steamers from China.
†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about		Steamers.		Tons.
1923.				
19th	January	WARFIELD*	..	6,060
2nd	February	GAMARIA*	..	5,255
16th	,,	MASULA*	..	7,261
7th	March	MUNDRA*	..	7,275
16th	,,	DOMALA	..	8,441
30th	,,	MATIANA	..	8,900
13th	April	MULBERA	..	9,100
27th	,,	MANTOLA	..	8,963
11th	May	DUMANA	..	8,600
25th	,,	MERKARA	..	8,285

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS & CHINA.

1923.			
26th	January	SICILIA	..
24th	February	SOUDAN	5
28th	March	SICILIA	..
28th	April	SOUDAN	
31st	May	SICILIA	

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date.		Steamers.		Tons.
1923.				
9th	February	NARKUNDA	..	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Dongola for China.
9th	March	MOLDAVIA	..	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Karmala for China.
6th	April	NALDERA	..	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Nyanza for China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about		Steamers.		Destination.
19th	,,	JARELA	..	Busra via Karachi
22nd	,,	VITA	..	Karachi via K'war
24th	,,	KARAGOLA	..	East & S. Africa
25th	Jan. 23	BANKURA	..	Busra via K'war & Karachi.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNIN MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 183.
Telephone No. 1236.

SOVEREIGN RINGWORM OINTMENT.

Will give miraculous cure in 24 hours for chronic Ringworm, dhobeys itches and other skin diseases. Guranteed. If not money back. Price per phail As. 12, 3 phails packing and Postage free.

SOVEREIGN AND CO.
11 and 12, Supariwag Road, Parel, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Bengal Maru.	T. Takechi	5374	7 Jan.	27 Jan.
Saiko Maru	K. Aoyama	4882	10 Jan.	30 Jan.
Yamakuni Maru	J. Fujisawa	5830	18 Jan.	5 Jan.
Muroran Maru.	T. Horiuchi	5354	20 Jan.	31 ,,
Awa Maru.	J. saito.	6022	27 Jan.	8 Feb.

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
T. YOSHIDA, Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 279, 4981. Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

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Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailings bout.
S. S. "Vittoria"	4300	20th January 1923.
S. S. "Jalatarang"	4300	31st January 1923.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
Bank Street.
BRANCHES.
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Cap. Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,953,000
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PORTUGAL: Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Nortalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.
ADJACENT ISLANDS.—Punchal (Maderia), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
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Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

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EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

RESULT OF 5TH VALUATION.

A BONUS of Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 Sum Assured has been allotted for the Quinquennium ending 1922 on all with Profit Policies.

SURPLUS of over 9½ LACS.

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INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL
ATTRACTIVE PLANS
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.

For particulars apply to:—
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ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

ALL-INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Established 1896.)
FIRE.
Lowest possible rates, prompt settlement of losses.
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Liberal and quick payment of claims.
LIFE.
Complete protection in Emergency.
Please apply to:—

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29, Dadoo Buildings,
Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5128.
Telegraphic Address:—SUJJANGUD.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN MARINE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
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Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums —The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
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For all particulars and forms apply to—
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Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824

Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000	£6,666,666
Reserve funds	F42,105,211	£3,508,767

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BRANCHES:

DUCH EAST INDIES:		
Bandjermasin	Medan	Sole
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Macassar		

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
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CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to 1,00,000,—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
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LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—HORNBY HOUSE, Hornby Road.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agents.

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LIFE, FIRE, MARINE & MOTOR INSURANCE

ADDRESS ALL YOUR ENQUIRIES TO

M. KANJI & Co.,

GENERAL INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS.

LIFE:—The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Canada.

FIRE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd. (India):
The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Ltd. (Singapore).
The Home Insurance Co. of New York.

MARINE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd.
The Netherlands Lloyd Ltd. (Amsterdam).

MOTOR:—The Clive Insurance Co., Ltd.,
The Eastern United Assurance Corporation Limited.

Universal Buildings—4951, Cwasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 3600.

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WILL POWER | CALL IT WHAT YOU WILL,

is the intangible power that controls human destiny. It is the key to all business and social success. All truly great men and women are magnetic, they know how to win and hold people. This power does not come by chance but it is an art, a science depending upon certain fixed law which every one should understand. By our new system you can learn in a few days at your own home and not only achieve success yourself, but you can influence the minds, health and actions of others to a remarkable and astounding degree. We guarantee it. Our profusely illustrated treatise tells exactly how to acquire these marvellous powers. It is the most expansive work of the kind ever published. It is from the pen of the eminent authority, Dr. T. R Sanjini, M. A., Ph. D., Lit. D. This wonderful book has been the means of bringing success, happiness and health to thousands of persons. This is your golden opportunity. Will you grasp it?

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ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-PASTE,
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DIRECT IMPORTER UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT OF SHIP STORES

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TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

OFFICE:—37, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE.—Darukhana, Mazagon
Telephone 2457.

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FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle'" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department "The Bombay Chronicle Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing English and Gujrati with knowledge of cotton, share, gold and silver trade business. Apply Box No. 8951, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6161

WANTED—A TUTOR, knowing Urdu to teach two boys Mathematics and English for two hours. Apply Box No. 8940, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6127

WANTED—A clever FIRST or SECOND CLASS ENGINEER for Datia Ginning and Pressing Factory, having good experience in the line. Apply to DWARKADAS & CO., 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
A R6170

WANTED—CIVIL ENGINEERS, knowing Building constructions, Turners, Fitters, Engineers, Locally and overseas. Apply personally LAWRENCE & NANU, Javeri Building, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon.
R6172

WANTED—Qualified ACCOUNTANT on Rs. 100 per mensem, for about a year with chances of being confirmed on Rs 125 with future prospects. Previous experience of Bank Accounts necessary. Apply to the MANAGER, Provincial Co-operative Bank Limited, Nagpur City.
A R6152

WANTED—A CLERK well up in accounts and correspondence, knowledge of Gujarati essential. Apply personally stating qualifications and experience with copies of testimonials to the MANAGER, INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LD., 310, Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle on MONDAY, the 22nd instant between 2 and 4 p.m.
A R6159

WANTED AT ONCE—One Urdu-knowing GRADUATE who can teach mathematics and if possible science also to the High-school classes. Apply mentioning minimum salary to DIRECTOR, Ghazi Mustafa Kamal Pasha High-School, Dongri, Bombay.
A R6173

WANTED—Influential energetic gentlemen to canvass Life Insurance business in the City and every District of Bombay Presidency. Pay Rs. 50/- to Rs. 100/- per month, plus Commission. Apply at once to INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY, Ltd., 79, Medows Street, Bombay.
A R6167

WANTED.—A DEMONSTRATOR for the Government Dyeing School and Factory Shahdara Lahore. Pay Rs. 75 per mensem. The applicants must be able to handle dying, bleaching and finishing machinery and possess practical experience of working a Pye-House and fair knowledge of English. DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, Punjab, Lahore.
A 15353.

SALARY Rs. 100-200 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to those salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, 2, 1, Rawalpindi.

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FURNITURE—Energetic gent capable to secure profitable "Furniture" business is open for engagement as "CANVASSER" on reasonable terms. Apply Box No. 8944, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6145

ENERGETIC YOUTH, age 26, knowing typewriting can spare 1 or 2 hours daily, morning or evening. Apply Box No. 8952 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6165

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TO LET—Big pucca built GODOWNS Hornjee Hall, Mazagon Road, near Station. Apply there.
C R6097

TO BE LET.—In Parts of Whole. Very spacious and well situated pucca-built fire proof premises at the Vellard, Bombay next to Maharaja Scindia's Palace, very suitable for Show Rooms, Garage, large Godowns, Workshops, Factory or Stores. Area 40800 sq. feet with or without adjacent land. Apply to BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, Limited, 16, New Queen's Road, Bombay.
C15245

TO LET—Airy and well-ventilated, large and small offices on the 3rd and 4th floor of Ismail Buildings, situated at the corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street, Fort. For rent and other particulars inquire of Mr. S. SHAH at Ismail Buildings between 1 and 4 p.m. (S.T.) on office days. The offices open for inspection the whole day.
C R6157

TO LET—Two big GODOWNS at Chinchbunder near Mandvi, measuring about 2,000 and 2,500 square feet respectively at the most reasonable rates. Apply to PURSHOTAM JETHABHAI JOSHI, Plot No. 38, Chinchbunder, Bombay.
C R6136

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Big GODOWNS, pucca building to be let. Apply the undersigned for full particulars T HE MERCHANT OIL MILL & CO., Love Lane, Mathibag, Mazagaon No. 10 Tel. Add 1152.
C R6155

FLAT NO. 4 COLABA CHAMBERS TO SUB-LET for about one year rent Rs. 425 p.m. open to offers. Apply CHIEF ENGINEER B. B. & C. I. Railway.
C 15452

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FOR SALE at Malad—A newly built BUNGALOW with well and about four thousand squari yards of land on Godhbunder Road, ten minutes walk from both the Malad and Kandivili Stations. For particulars apply to Messrs. Smethem Byrne and Lambert. Solicitors, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
G R6118.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—A second-hand CLEVELAND CAR in working order. Price about Rs 4,000. Apply D. H. CONTRACTOR, Rusi Mansion, Wodehouse Road, Fort.
JA R6115

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ELECTRIC GENERATORS available from stock in sizes of 1, 1.5, 2.5, 4, 5, 8 and 10 K. W. on 115 Volts at Sweeping Reduction in prices. THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825.
K 5

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—BUSINESS in cotton, shares, gold and silver on commission. Apply ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM, Parekhwady, Girgaum Back Road.
P R6162

WANTED TO PURCHASE—20 Thousand Spindles New RING FRAMES, gauge 1 3/5," complete preparations, immediate "delivery." Apply Box No. 8923, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R6084

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STAMPS—Breaking up large collection of Native States and Foreign Stamps: Send for lists. 100 Portuguese Colonies Rs. 2/6, 100 South America Rs. 2/-, 100 African stamps Rs. 1/14, all different. PETER DESOUZA, JHANSI.
F 61171

READ either your DREAMS or FORTUNE —Our DREAM DICTIONARY is the First Genuine Reader of the long hidden mysteries of your DREAMS. Based on ancient scientific principles. Cost Rupee ONE only. We undertake to foretell fortune accurately and strikingly. Annual Reading Re. 1 Five years Rs. 2/8. Extensive Rs. 25. Send time and date of either birth or letter. The GUPTA ASTRAL ACADEMY, Kasimkot, Vizag District, South India.
R6141

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500 Rs. REWARD
WAS PAID TO RACING EXPERT'S CLIENTS FOR BACKING
ROCK DEW
His EXCLUSIVE WIN SELECTION, which paid Rs. 514 Win and Rs. 56 place. His selections also included Vagrant, Knight of Clonmel, Voltage, Silver Streak (WIN); Delyar Jung, Farhan (Rs. 95) Isfoog, The Minx, Plaxtol, Joy Girl, Mimi, Margaret Joyce (PLACE.)
THERE ARE STILL AS GOOD DIVIDENDS IN THE TOTE AS EVER CAME OUT OF IT.
Write to Post Box 599, G.P.O. Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

DEALERS in and purchasers of large quantities of borax can secure the best Himalayan borax by corresponding with Box No. 8942, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R6139

BOMBAY'S COTTON, SHARE, GOLD, SILVER, etc. Vaidais and ready goods, General Merchant and Commission Agents, Sha Shivlal Babulals Shop at Baroda Madan Japa Road and Branches, Bombay, Sha Govindji Parbhoodas Princess Street, Surat, Sha Chondoolal Govindji Chockbazar, Ahmedabad, Shabopulal Esverdass, Manek Chowek
T R6110

IT IS MERE RECITING a truism to say MAHA-LUX SILKS are the best for suits and costumes. For samples enclose two annas postage stamps to MAHALAKSHMI WEAVING INSTITUTE, 3, Katra Road, Allahabad.
T R6059

KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Best Donegal Tweeds of soft natural Wool. Choicest designs and selected shades of every colour. Sober and respectable. Satisfaction sure. Suit length (7¼ yds. by 24") Rs. 12. Coat length (5 yds.) Rs. 9 Black, brown or Khaki Puttees (leg bandage) Rs. 2/12 per pair. Handpicked Saffron Rs. 2/12 per tola. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE. Srinagar, Kashmir.
T R6086

FOR SALE, 'RONEO' Copier, 'Corona and 'Century' Typewriters, A.B.C. 6th Edition and Universal Trade Codes. Furniture suitable for offices, Resturants, Bars and Stores. Comprising of Glass Almirahs, Show Cases, Racks, Writing tables, etc., Excellent values. For inspection and prices apply to Box No. 8830 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
T 15395.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
Head Offices:—27, Military Square Lane.

Clients are requested to note that our Telephone No. is now 5582.

GEO. BROWN.
General Manager.
15437.

NOTICE.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held in Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 19th January 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) when the subjoined Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd January 1923, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following:—

(a) The following article shall be substituted for Article 35, namely:
"The Directors may decline to register any transfer of shares upon which the Company has a lien, and in the case of shares not fully paid up, may refuse to register a transfer to a transferee of whom they do not approve."
(b) The words "who has been duly registered for two months previous to the general meeting" shall be omitted from Article 97.

By order of the Board of Directors.
TATA SONS LTD., Agents,
By their Constituted Attorney,
S. D. SAKLATVALA.

Dated 4th January, 1923.
R15334.

PRIZE VESSELS

THE UNDERSIGNED VESSELS will sold as they lie (without docking) and delivery taken at the port named.
Particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to.—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Colombo.
BULLOCH BROS., & Co., Ltd., Rangoon.
BINNY and Co. (Madras) Ltd. Madras.

Name	TONNAGE Gross	Nett	Built	Position
KARA DENIZ Formerly ("Darmstadt") RHEINFELS	5012	3359	1890	Bombay.
	5512	3529	1905	Can be inspected at Avonmouth from 15th Jaunary onwards.

O. 14831.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913
and
In the matter of the Indian Steels, Ltd., a Company registered under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913, and having its Registered Office at Chartered Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay.

The Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Ltd., a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913 and having its Registered Office at Chartered Bank Buildings, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

BY AN ORDER made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above matter, dated the 12th day of January, 1923, on the Petition of the Petitioners Company, it was inter alia ordered that the Indian Steels Company, Ltd., be wound up by the Hon'ble Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and that Nanabhoy Hormusji Moos, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, who has been appointed Provisional Official Liquidator of the said Company (without security) by an Order dated the 6th day of December, 1922, be appointed Official Liquidator (without security) of the said Company.

Dated this 17th day of January, 1923.
A. G. MOHILE,
for Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Petitioners,
121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
C15448

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that REWASHANKER MAYARAM, GAWRISHANKER AND DULLABHJI GAWRISHANKAR AND DULLABHJI GAURISHANKER have agreed to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or claims against or to the same property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement two thousand two hundred and ninety-nine and one-third square yards or thereabouts part whereof admeasuring about two thousand and three square yards is foras land and the remaining part admeasuring two hundred and ninety-six square yards or thereabouts is land held free of rent with the messuages tenements or dwellhouses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Tardeo Arthur Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 144 to 149, New No. C/13653, Old Survey No. 450, New Survey No. 1/3402 bearing Cadastral Survey No. 387 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3877 (1D) and 3877 (1E) and Street No. 22 B.C. and 22 B. B. Arthur Road and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Bombay Municipality, on or towards the West by Arthur Road, on or towards the North by the property of H. H. Joseph Hall Essac, on or towards the South by the property of Thakurdas Jagjiwandas.

Dated this 18th day of January 1923.
MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C15450

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

(1) Serviceable secondhand Steel Barrels (2) A Metre Gauge Locomotive, suitable for shunting service capable of taking hard curvatures. Prompt delivery. Apply MYSORE DISTILLATION AND IRON WORKS Navsari Buildings, 4th Floor, Fort, Bombay.
22149.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED to the shareholders of the Bank that on the Scrutinisers' report on the poll demanded in the Extra-Ordinary General Meeting of the 18th January 23, the Chairman declared that the resolution moved from the chair (as already published) is unanimously passed, no vote having been registered against the same. The meeting was dissolved after a vote of thanks to the chair.

By order of the Board,
BISHESHWERNATH BHARGAVA,
Secretary.

62-63, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 18-1-23.
C15453

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913 AND IN THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY EXPORT IMPORT AND MFG. CO. LIMITED.
(In Vol. Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on Monday, the 29th instant at 3.0 p.m. (S.T.) at the Office of the Liquidator at Company Buildings, 321, Hornby Road, Fort, at which place and time all the shareholders of the Company are requested to attend.

BURJOR PESTONJI GHARDA,
By His Constituted Attorney,
N. A. DAVAR,
Liquidator.

Bombay, 18-1-1923.
R6166

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PARMANANDAS CHATURBHOOJ of Bombay Hindu Merchant deceased for the use and benefit of Vallabhdas Parmanandas, a minor also of Bombay Hindu, and limited to the period of his minority ... Deceased.

VALIBAI widow of the said Parmanandas Chaturbhooj of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Warden Road, Mahalaxmi, without the Fort of Bombay ... ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the tenth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 10th day of January, 1923.
Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.
Petitioners Attorneys.
C15449

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION for Probate of the last Will and Testament together with a Codicil of Karsondas Hurji of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, married, doing business as Chemists and Druggists. ..... Deceased.

PURSHOTAMDAS HURJI and PRANJIVANDAS HURJI, both of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitants, substituted executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Dady Seth Agiary Street, and Sutar Chawl, outside the Fort of Bombay respectively ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this ninth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-three and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 10th day of January, 1923.
Messrs. HIRALAL & CO.
Petitioners Attorneys.
C15446

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1305 of 1920.

LAXMIDAS RAWJI TAIRSEE ..... Plaintiff
vs.
YESHWANT GOPINATH NARWEKAR ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 12th day of December, 1921, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 16th day of February, 1923, at the hour of Five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces or parcel of lands situate, lying and being at Adne and Bhatane, Bassein Taluka, Sub-District of Agashi, District Thana, and bearing Survey No. as under:—

Names	Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Acres.
PROPERTY AT ADNE.				
Kamath	397	176	2	1, 29¼
Sasa Navana ..	406	184	1	2, 7½
Ambodala	420	194	1 to 4	6, 28½
Ambodala	420	194	1 to 2	6, 15½
Chiknepara	422	195	1 to 3	7, 18½
Khairidevichi ..	423	196	1	4, 10½
Khairidevichi ..	423	196	1 to 3	0, 35¼
Ambodala	425	198	3	0, 2½
Ambodala at Adne ..	425	198	¼	0-22½
Ambodala ..	426	199	1	7, 6
Chikanepura ..	431	200	1 to 10	3, 36½
Chikanepura ..	431	200	1 to 7	0, 25½
Kamath	433	202	1	14, 6
Dhondakhairi ..	483	206	3	0, 2½
Khairidevichi ..	452	207	1	1, 9½
Chikora	482	212	13/14	1, 14
Middle Aillock ..	502	222	2	0, 32
PROPERTY AT BHATANE.				
Waviache Ukasa at Bhatane	19	7	1	1, 11½
Wava	43	17	1	2, 26½
Kokare Bassain Taluka	325	203	1	0, 19½
„ „ Thana Dist	618	355	5	1

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 40, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

Dated this 20th day of December, 1922.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
15384

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MOTOR BUYERS AND DEALERS IN MOTOR CARS. AUCTION SALE OF 4 ALSACE CHASSIS.

By the order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Tricumji Jiwandas of Advance Motor Co., Sandhurst Bridge, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 20th January 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Alexandra Docks Shed No. A, the following Motor Cars:—

4 Alsace Chassis, left-hand drive.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE DEALERS IN MOTOR ACCESSORIES. AUCTION SALE OF 18 CASES MOTOR ACCESSORIES

By the order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Tricumji Jiwandas of Advance Motor Company, Sandhurst Bridge, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 23rd January, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of Messrs. Daruwalla Bros. godown at Narsingpura, Jail Road, Dongri the following:—

7 cases containing Motor Seat Covers and Kick Pads.

8 cases containing various Motor Accessories, such as Glass Cutters, Pumps, Laminum, Assorted, Mattson Red Tubing, Padlocks, Tail Lamps, etc.

3 cases Auto parts and Gill Piston Rings of various sizes.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, INSOLVENT'S TABLES, BASIN STAND, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 22nd January, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing rooms sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, dining table, writing tables, office tables, racks, teapoys, sideboard, cupboards, book stands Chesterfield sofas, safes, etc., etc.

By order of B. N. Lang Esq. the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Markandrai and Co. (Insolvents):—

Tables, basin stand and pigeon hole.

By order of Messrs. Ralli Bros:—

45 pieces Mulls.

On account and at the risk of Ranchoddas:—

35 pieces Grey Jaconetts.

By order of the Bank concerned:—

2 cases sage, cabinets and accessories.

AUCTION SALE OF SODA AND CHAMPAGNE GLASSES, DINNER PLATES, CUPS AND SAUCERS, FITTED WASH BASINS, CLOCKS, BAROMETERS, PHONOGRAPHS, FILTERS, ETC., ETC.

By order of the Agents of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 22nd January, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the undermentioned goods of s. s "Loyalty":—

Soda and champagne glasses, dinner plates, cups and saucers, fitted wash basins, clocks, barometers, phonographs, filters, iron beds, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th January, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

122, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS FURNITURE BELONGING TO ARDESHIR BOMANJI DUBASH ESQR., AT NAPEAN SEA ROAD.

On SUNDAY, the 21st day of January, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 115 Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumb-waiters, teapoys, marble top tables, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets table ornaments, fancy vases writing tables, glass door book-cases, silver cabinets, one sweet-tone cottage piano, one mahogany full size slate billiard table with accessories, Chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments fancy vases, rich carpets, single & double almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, ice box, verandah furniture, blackwood open carved furniture, reclining sofas, hat stands, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PLOT OF VACANT LAND OPPOSITE MAHIM RAILWAY STATION.

Under instructions from Messrs. Pastur and Co. at the request of the owner Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY the 28th inst., sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the following:—

All that vacant pension and tax land or oart called Bhendy Bunder situate at Upper Mahim containing by admeasurement 5,000 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the vacant land of the Vendor, on or towards the South by an existing passage, on or towards the East by Tulsi Pipe Road and on or towards the West by a new road under construction, and which said piece or parcel of land or ground for a part of the whole land assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 339, New No. 4407, New Survey No. 1/109, and Cadastral Survey No. 1226, and which said land with the remaining land on the North is registered by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward No. 5777 to 5780 and Street Nos. 253 to 255.

For further particulars and condition of sales, apply to Messrs. Dastur and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BICHROMATE OF POTASH, CYCLE COVER, TUBES, POLISHING MOPS, FELT BOBS, JERSEYS, ETC., ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

By order of the Banks and Offices concerned:—

2 elevators with their spare parts.
3 casks containing Bichromate of Potash about 22 cwts.
1 case Cycle Covers and Tubes.
2 cases containing Polishing Mops, Felt Bobs, Brushes, Flour Emery, etc.

By order of the concerned:—

4,000 Blue Woollen Jerseys.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred Landaulette.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Palanquin Office Shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 Arab horse in harness.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of Indo-Lusitanian Resources Development Co., Ltd., in Liquidation. Furniture belonging to the above Company, such as writing tables, chairs, Remington typewriter, sofas, cupboards, bedsteads, tables, teapoys, cycles, show-cases, etc., etc.

Also furniture of a European gentleman, also a sweet-toned Cottage piano in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT MARINE STREET, DHOBI TALAO.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver of the estate of Cassum Haji Saleh Mahomed, appointed by an Order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 14th day of December, 1922, in Suit No. 2055 of 1921 (Zulekhabai, widow vs. Ahmed Cassum and others), the undermentioned properties will be sold by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th day of January, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the South side of 4th Marine Street, Dhobi Talao, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 2703, Street No. 30, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 683, New No. 3162, Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 8363, containing by admeasurement 26 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the house of Nanabhai Kawasji Engineer, on the West by the house belonging to the estate of the late Manekbai, widow of Kharsetji Byramji Valati, on the North by 4th Marine Street and on the South by sweeper's passage.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Pensions and Tax land or ground with messuage, tenement and dwelling house and premises standing thereon (whereon Government cess has been redeemed) situate, lying and being at 4th Marine Street or Trinity Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 33 1/3 square yards registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 683, New No. 3168, Old Survey No. 17, New Survey No. 8369, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 2699, Street No. 22, and bounded on the East by the property of Dorabji Manekji Balsara, on the West by the property of Cooverji Byramji, on the North by 4th Marine Lane Street and on the South by sweeper's passage.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 1st Marine Cross Lane, containing by admeasurement 48 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 315, New No. 2526, Old Survey No. 8 and New Survey No. 16268, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 2584 and Street No. 4, and bounded on the East by the property of Sulemon Shaikh Karim, on the West by sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Ramrao Naraven, on the South by 1st Marine Cross Lane and on the North by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Patel and Ezekl, Attorneys for the Vendor, at Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SWADESHI FELT CAPS, HOSIERY, MERCERISED YARN, FURNITURE, ETC., BELONGING TO SWADESHI FELT CAPS AND HOSIERY MFG. CO., LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION).

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Official Liquidator of Swadeshi Felt Caps and Hosiery Mfg. Co. Ltd. (In liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Sheik Memon Street, Moti Bazar, next to Anant Shivaji Desai Topiwala on 1st floor, the goods belonging to the above Company, such as about 700 felt caps, about 89 packets of mercerised yarn, 8072 Corrup. cupboards, tables, chairs, copying press, media boxes, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 19th January, 1923.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
20 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BHANDARI STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of Sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th day of April, 1919, and made between Odhavji Dhunjibhai of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 19th day of January, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

THE SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bhandari Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 139-3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1882, New No. 9016, Old Survey No. 132 and New Survey No. 2/1878 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C. Ward No. 7469 and Street Nos. 29-31 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage on or toward the West by the said Bhandari Street on or towards the North by the property of Vishwanath Ganoba Futane and on towards the South by the property of Anandji Dewa and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWSJEE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their sale rooms the following:—

By order of the Banks concerned and Parties concerned.
2 Cases Gents' Boots and Shoes.
7 Cases Electric Motor, Motor Starters and Accessories.
5 Cases Envelopes Opaque.
1. Case Ladies and Children's Hats; 1 Case Ribbon Inkers.
1 Case Motor Water Tank and Gasket Magneto Brackets and Gasket and Water Valve.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting buyer Abdool Sakoor Esack:—
2 Diamond and Emerald Rings; bought on the 27-2-1922.

Household property of a gentleman consisting of old Blackwood, Carved Round Tables, Chiffoniers, Garden Seats, Cradles etc.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Haji Abdulla Haji Cassum:—
Ex. S. S. "City of Marseilles"
2 Cases each 50 pcs. Fancy Zephyr: 27 in.
ex. S.S. "Golconda."
1 Case 24 pieces Cotton Trousering 52.

On account and at the risk of Goolamali Hussonali.
Ex. S. S. "Clan Stewart."
1 Case 6 pcs. Wollen Suiting Cloth 56"
Ex. S.S. "City of London."
1 Case White Satin Gin.
Ex. S .S. "Prinz Fredrick Wilhelm."
2 Cases Cotton Duck (Holland Cloth.)

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE COLLECTORS OF OLD CHINA.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of January, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) a collection of Old China belonging to a Gentleman consisting of Rare Blue and White Plates, large Dishes, Ginger Jars, Cafe-au-Lait and decorated Ginger jars, Koojas, Tea Pots, Water Bottles, Nankin Jars and Dishes, large Powdered Blue Jars and other articles of old China Porcelain.

The collection will be on view three days before the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th Jan. 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

Under-kind-instruction from the Superintendent Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, the undersigned will sell by public auction the following unserviceable stores in a large quantity in small lots to meet the convenience of purchasers at the said factory premises in Kirkee on MONDAY, the 22nd January at 1 p.m.

Old brass, Copper, Aluminium, lead, etc. Lead dues, old tin cutting, New Burmah teakwood batten, Cupronickel with and without traces of lead, old iron steel, etc., New deal-wood cutting planks, old wooden boxes, various kinds of old iron and steel white phosphorus and other numerous stores. For further particulars and conditions of sale. Apply to

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
94, Main Street, Poona.
R6091

AMUSEMENTS

EMPRESS THEATRE
Direction: Madan Theatres, Ltd.
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
OUR FUN FRIDAY
special doses of laughter by the worlds' leading comedians
SNUB POLLARD, BILLY WEST AND GAYLORD LLOYD.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA
Another Magnificent Universal Drama
TO-NIGHT FOR THE LAST TIME
"Afraid to Fight"
5 Reels — Featuring
Frank Mayo — Frank Mayo — Frank Mayo

"My Brother Tom whipped everybody in the army," said the little sister of Tom Harper to a prize fight manager; and Tom Harper found a way, with a bum lung and no job, to put his crippled sister back on her legs and support her and his mother. Every "vet" knows at least a part of the story of "Afraid to Fight" from actual experience. See Frank Mayo in the best picture of his career.

Wanted—Three thousand dollars at once! A jobless ex soldier needs it badly for his destitute home and a kid sis who never will work if she doesn't have an operation at once. See how he gets them!

THE GREATEST BOXING MATCH EVER SCREENED!

"AFRAID TO-FIGHT"

The Programme includes the International Screen Magazine and a 2-Reel Century Comedy, featuring the pet Comedian of the millions

HARRY SWEET--HARRY SWEET

Four Shows TO-DAY at 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)

GLOBE CINEMA
(SANDHURST ROAD)
TO-DAY
3rd instalment
PATHE SUPER SERIAL
"THE TIGER'S TRAIL"
WITH
RUTH ROLAND AND GEORGE LARKIN
also
PATHE PICTORIAL & PATHE COMIC

THIS WEEK AND TO-NIGHT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
presents
The Super-gorgeous Production
SHISHUPAL WADHA
OR
RAJSOOYA YAGNA
Produced by
Hindoosthan Cinema Film Co.

See how Krishna the almighty helps Pandavas to fulfil the Rajsooya Sacrifice by divinely setting at naught the wily tricks of the Kaurawas.

Populor prices.
Time 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30
Extra Show on holidays at 3-30.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
Our special programme this week
Topics of the day
Pictured by
Kohinoor Film Co.
GAYA CONGRESS
AND
The most powerful drama
TULSIDAS.
IN 7 REELS
Also
PATHE GAZETTE,
LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD.
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m
PRICES AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

Under Public Patronage
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
(Founded by Late
Mr KESHAVRAO BHONSLE)
will stage at the
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE, ON
Saturday 20th Jan. 1923 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
VIDYAHARAN
Sunday 21st Jan. 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SHARADA
Proprietor.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Direction: Madan Theatres Ltd.
TWO NIGHTS OF MYSTICISM!
NEXT WED. 24th Jan. at 6-30 & 10 P.M
NEXT FRIDAY 26th Jan at 6-30 & 10 P.M
DR. ALVARO
DR. ALVARO
DR. ALVARO
ILLUSIONIST AND CLAIRVOYANT
in a demostration of
MODERN MAGIC
HYPNOTISM
SPIRITUALISM
MENTAL TELEPATHY
and
THE POWER OF THE X 1 091
Popular Prices, Rs. 4 to 8 ans.

Only two days more!
NOVELTY CINEMA
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
presents
HINDUSTHAN FILMS CO.'S PRODUCTION
Pandav-Vanvas.
Next week follows
Surekha Haran
Daily 4 shows—5 shows on Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays.

Gandharv Natak Mandali
Saturday 20th Jan. 1923 (P.M. Night 8-30)
MRUCCHAKATIK
Sunday 21st January 1923 (P.M. Noon 3)
DRAUPADI
Managar.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Direction: Madan Theatres Ltd:
Daily at 6 and 9-30 p m.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
In Alexandre Dumas'
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS"
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS"
THE CROWNING TRIUMPH OF THE MOTION PICTURE!

EMPIRE THEATRE
Direction: Madan Theatres, Ltd.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
OUR FUN FRIDAY
A COMPLETE COMIC PROGRAMME INCLUDING
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"HIGH AND DIZZY"

EMPIRE THEATRE
Direction: MADAN THEATRES LTD.
LOOK OUT!
NEXT SATURDAY January 20th
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"THE IDLE CLASS"
2 OF HIM
HIM AND HIMSELF
A riot of laughter from start to finish.

HIGH COURT.
A CELTAE SIDE.

MOTHER-IN-LAW MURDERED BY SON-IN-LAW.
DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Narayan Parsu Shelavane vs. The King-Emperor.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Crump.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. A. F. Kindersley, Sessions Judge of Sholapur. He differing from the assessors found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The facts are briefly these:—The deceased Sarsa was a Maratha widow aged 32. She was the mother-in-law of the accused. They lived in Tungat village. She disappeared on the night of the 11th September 1922 from the house where she lived with her two younger children. Her dead body was found in a well in the course of the search. The Police Patil was informed, who after making due inquiries arrested the accused. The accused made a confession before the Magistrate wherein he stated that he had had illicit connection with Sarsa. Returning home late at night from a temple, he saw Sarsa coming out of the house of one Dharma. He asked her what business she had to go there at night and took her outside the village and told her to wait there. The accused went back to his house and got a razor and a sickle, and returned to her. He then struck her on the neck and body and killed her.

The accused withdrew his confession in the Sessions Court and stated that he had made the confession before the Magistrate because he was beaten. The razor before the Court was not his. He did not give the razor.

The Sessions Judge refused to believe the defence and observed "The accused confessed the crime in detail before the Magistrate but he now states that his confession was due to Police torture. I cannot believe, having regard to all the evidence in the case, that his confession was other than voluntary. Whether the offence was premeditated or not, the provocation, if any, was not sudden as the accused according to his confession had time for reflection, while he went and fetched the razor and sickle. And as the accused had no conjugal rights over the deceased, he had very little excuse for punishing her infidelity to him. I can therefore find no reason justifying the infliction of the lesser penalty."

Their Lordships observed that the whole of the evidence pointed to the fact that the accused was the person who committed the crime. The suggestion put forward on behalf of the accused regarding the razor seemed to be a suggestion which on the record was too far fetched and no importance could be attached to it. Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence.

Mr. P. V. Kane appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

(FRIDAY, 19th JANUARY 1923.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

2459-20—Wadia G and Co, Gangaram Assaram v Ganpat Karnaji and ors, Mehta L and Co.

2751-20—Payne and Co, Jamnadas Mathuradas Bakshi v Mootaji Soomerchand, Khandwalla and Co.

604-19—Vachha and Co, Shambaji Dhanaji Varab v Shantabai widow and another, Manilal and K.

1773-18—M B Chothia, Jasmantlal Vadilal, v Chandulal Parbhudas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1788-18—M B Chothia, Jasmantlal Vadilal v Bhagwandas Kanguram, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3426-20—M B Chothia and Co, Poonjiram Amichand v Jethabhai Valji, Mehta L and Co.

S C Ct 1107-16045-19—Payne and Co, Keshavlal Nagindas, Bhukhandas Govindji and others, Madhovji and Co.

3421-20—Subnis G and S, Gulam Mohidin Khan Hassanali Khan, Rehman Vazedali and anr.

1186-17—Wadia G and Co, Husseinbhoy Mulla Abdealli Sulk, J Tadamraj, Madhavji and Co.

489-21—Merwanji K and Co, Manalal Bhagirath, Mangalji Narandas and anr. N C Dalal and Co.

1456-19—Tyabji D and Co, Khusalchand Gopaldas, Nathulal Talchand and anr. Furnahand Ct and J.

2789-19—Matubhai J and M, Dhanji Ratansey and Co, Alimahomed Abdulla & Co. Munchershaw and N.

3120-20—M B Chothia and Co, Tribhuwendas, Chaganlal, Chimanlal Bhogilal and anr. Aman and D.

2820-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Valabhdas Ramji, Balubhai Vhajlal, Bhimji and Co.

2935-20—Khandwalla L and M, Gannaji Nathaji and Co, Vinayak Moroba, Jehangir M and S.

BEFORE THE HIN. MR. JUSTICE PRT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2373-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Dinshaw Dhanjibhai Nasikwalla, Rustomji Limjibhai Nasikwalla, Rustomji etaolnshr bhai Davar, Merwanji K and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short causes (rent suits.)

4599-21—Unwalla P and P, Nairbhai widow, Jshi Onandji Naranji and others, Judah and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSE.

5470-22—Captain and V—Pallonji Edulji Plumber Feroze J Mullaferoze Ardeshir H D and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

3799-22—Wadia G and Co, Shaikali Gulamhussein v Framroz Bapuji Amin and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3800-22—Wadia G and Co, Shaikali Gulamhussein v Hormusji Maneckji Chowna and ors, Dallas and Co.

4293-22—Mantri and Co, Ahmed S Moloobhoy and anr v Bai Jerbai Dinshaw.

4811-22—Pandia and Co—Purbhudas Keshovji Gokuldas Doongarsey and others—Matubhai J and M.

4862-22—Sroff and L—Ardeshir Shapulji Narielwalla The Carlisle Dairy Co Dubash and Co.

4772-22—Edgelow G W and Co., Morarji Keshavji and another v. Vaidya Trimbaklal Jatashanker and others Jamsetji R and D.

4851-22—Daphtary F and D., Ramchandra Bhawan and others v J V Mehta, Shah and Ch.

4886-22—Dharamsy D and Co, Mohmad Hussein Mukba v R D Khohker and others.

5023-22—Mehta L and Co. Rasulbhai Jimabhay Khavadia v Ahmed Azad Munsni.

5052—Captain and V, Merwanji Pestonji Hakimji and another v Georg Henry Baker.

5053-22.—Tyabji D and Co, Lakhmidas Rawji Harsee v Ratansi Raghowji and others Ferreira and V.

5065-22—Judah and S, Tukaram Ashana Yengore v Vinayak Dinanath and other, Mulla and M.

3854-21—Malvi M R and Co, Bai Jankibai widow, Uttamchand Ramgopal Payne and Co.

5254-21—Malvi M R and Co, Bai Jankibai wodow, Shermal Lachmanji and anr.

4690-22—Kanga and S Ismailbhai Mahomedbhai Banatwalla and anr, Haji Suleman Haji Gulam Hussein Mithwani Smetham B and L.

1856-22—Madhowji and Co, Ramdas Bhoja, Madhowji Hariram, N C Dalal and Co

2571-22—Baishanker K and G, Damji Vassanji and Co, Kalu Devanji and others, Mulji Th. and Co.

2669-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Hasanali Sulemanji, Kaikhusru Tamuji Mody, Ardeshir H D and C.

4145-22—Payne and Co, Tyebbhoy Esabhoy Thanawalla, Yarmahomed Ahmedkhan, Dharamsey D and Co.

4526-22—Vachha and Co, Haji Ahmed Moosa Adenwalla and anr, Sishabai widow and others.

4692-22—Captain and V Valabhadas Jiwandas Goreganchi, Nageshwar Narsi and anr, Sabnis G and S.

4899-22Mulji Th. and Co, Rukmabhai widow, Hirabhai Salwant, Edgelow G W and Co.

4934-22—Jamsetji R and D Akbarali Mulla Rasuji, Taherbhoy Firdahussein and others, Patell and E.

5119-22—Merwanji K and Co, Rustom Sorabji Pawwalla and anr. Theodre Apostolo Valiadis and anr. Judah and S.

5151-22—Jehangir M and S, Manilal Chunilal and anr. Haji Sansuleman and others

5182-22—Shamrao M and H, Laxmibai, Gunda Babu and others.

5216-22—Merza and M, Khajijabai, widow Valiji Tajbhoy, Matubhai J and M.

2338-22—Wadia G and Co, Ismail Haji Cassum, Sha Passu Nensy, Judah andS.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

3629-22—Malvi M K and Co, Nandgisore Haridas, Kaka Dossabhai Hirachand, and anr. Ramanll nd Co, Ardeshir H D Co,

4076-22—Sabnis G and S, Maneckji Hormusji Mody v Jamsetji Kanjibhai Desai, Mulla and M.

For hering on Exceptions to Commr's report.

1265-19—Captain and V, Jaffer Mahomed Haji Bachoo Varaya, Mistri Subshaw Vajee, Rustam and G.

LONG CAUSES.

3220-22—Khandwalla and Ch. Chimanlal Premchand v Maquiram Dannal and others Amarchand and M, Purnanand and Cl.

4284-21—Wadia G and Co, Navroji Rustomji Wadia v Abdul Ajij Haji Tyab, Matubhai J and M.

1330-22—Wadia G and Co, Cooverji Pitamber and Co, Kasturchand Jaychand, Shah and Ch.

1331-22—Wadia G and Co, Cooverji Pitamber and Co v Kabhai Vithal, Dubash and Co.

489-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Nazar Abdula Dharmsi v Yeuf Gulamhussein Allana and ors, Payne and Co.

1493-18—Matubhai J and M, Abdul Haziz Haji Tyab v Suzooki and Co, Madhowji and Co.

1219-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Jetha Deoji and anr v Samalbhai Nathubhai and ors, Purnanand Cl. and J.

1942-20—Dharamsi D and Co, Gopalji Shamji v Goswami Shrikrishnavati Vakoji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co., Matubhai J M and Co.

314-22—Judah and S, Jacob Shaone Shashona v Amir Ahmed, Payne and Co.

526-22—Little and Co, Merwanji Sheriarji Kheshwalla v Wadilal Mangaldas and Co, Mehta L and Co.

314-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Chhabildas Nathubhai v Madhavdas Laichand, Mulji and Th.

5343-21—N C Dalal and Co, Goculdas Ramdas v Narandas Amerchand and ors, Khambatta and Co, Thakoredas and Co.

3219-22—Mantri and Co, Ismail Ramji and Co, Meherally Laduck Nathoo, Khandwalla and Co.

3196-22—Jehangir M and S Motilal Fulchand Jamsetji Noroji Gamdia Mulla and M.

SHORT CAUSE.

3184-21—Mulla and M Laichand Damodhar H J Narsinghlal Ghanshyamdas and Co Madhowji and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

2412-21—Thakoredas and Co Madangopal Kissondal Banstlal Bhikhraj Bhaishanker K and G, Jamsetji R and D, Unwalla P and P.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUE.

4218-21—Soonderdas and Co Jodhaji Mohsinghji The Liverpool London and Globe Insurance Co Ltd and another Bhaishanker K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

131-21—Daphtary F and D, Thakorelal Pranjiwandas v Chhotubhai Gulabbhai Desai and another, Manilal and K.

133-21—Unwalla P and P. Divanchand Hiralal v Mahomed Ibrahim Bin Gulam husein, Tyabji D and Co.

134-21—Shroff and V, Ganpatrai Kedarnath v Juggonath Krishnalal, Maivi M R & Co.

136-21—Shroff and V, Parashram Pandurang Mahajan and another v Linganna Sayanna, Maivi M R & Co.

158-21—Surveyor and Co, Mahomed Habib v Dawood Moti, Kanga and S.

3312-20—Craigie B and C, Tulsidas Gordhandas Khattau v Dwarkadas Jugmohandas and Co, Dharamsi D and Co.

161-21—In Person—Sakarchand Dhullaji and Co, The Imperial Flour and Oil Mills Co Ltd v Matubhai J and M.

3629-19—Daphtary F and D, Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb v Haji Noormahomed Oosman and Co, Matubhai J and M.

3278-19—Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb, Mahomed Hussein Mahomed Jaffer Loongekar v Captain and V.

3280-19—Daphtary F and D, Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb v Malik Yoof Abdulrehman Thakar, Captain and V.

3673-19—Payne and Co, Kaikusru Sorabji v Dhanjishaw Maneckji Rundetra, Ardeshir H D and Co.

310-21—Unwalla P and P, Merwanji Ardeshir Irani v Daulatbai widow and others, Rustomji and G, Mulla and M, and In Person.

1765-21—Shroe and V, Fatmabai widow and others v Mahomed Ebrahim Haji Peermahomed, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3004-19—N C Dalal and Co, Kakaldas Umedchand v Fazalbhai Habibulla and others, Edgelow G W & Co.

2431-22—N C Dalal and Co, Bhugwandas Tribhowandas v Popatlal Naran, Amin and D.

3045-20—Craigie B and C, Tricumdas Madhowji v Jugjivan Gokuldas, Jamsetji R and D.

2812-19—N C Dalal and Co, Wadilal Purshotam v Chandulal Manilal, Ferreira and V.

3347-20—Motichand and D, E K Shrinivasrao v Siddamsetty Mullaih, Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

3581-22—N C Dalal and Co V C Shroff Abdul Hussein Essoofali and others Mulla and M.

LONG CAUSES.

1118-19—Amin and D Bhogilal Amritlal Hoossainbai widow Jehangir M and S.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th Jan. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr		29.944 inches.
Temperature of Air		76.5 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer		69 6 ,,
Dew Point		66.4 ,,
Relative humidity of Air		0.713 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		0.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air		84.0 ,,
Minimum temperature of Air		70.7 ,,
General direction of wind from mid night to midnight		ENE,NNW,N.
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight		144 miles,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Still.

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m.	h m.
F	19	m 0 44	29 6	19	m 6 52	18 0
		12 42	27 0		18 27	16 6
St	20	m 1 16	29 1	20	m 7 22	18 0
		13 17	26 8		18 55	17 2
S	21	m 1 44	28 7	21	m 7 54	18 3
		13 53	26 2		19 25	17 19
M	22	m 2 12	27 11	22	m 8 25	18 9
		14 26	25 7		19 57	16 9
Tu	23	m 2 40	27 3	23	m 9 0	18 9
		15 3	25 0		20 30	19 8
W	24	m 3 3	25 7	24	m 9 35	19 0
		15 43	24 6		21 8	20 6
Th	25	m 0 10	29 8	25	m 6	18 3
		12 2	27 1		17 54	16 6

COMMERCIAL.

ABLE QUOTATIONS

COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 17.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	7,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp ..	..
„ „ Sales of East Indian ..	Nil,
„ „ Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

New York market advanced on bullish Government ginners report.

Mid. Americans Spot demand	— ..	15.75
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels ..	—	18·00
New York, 11 a.m.	March ..	27 40
(As known in Liverpool at— closing time.) ..	May ..	27·58
	July ..	27·33
New Orients 10 a.m. ..	Mar. ..	27.01
	July ..	26.99

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool Jan. 17,

Months.	To-days Prices
Jan.	15·21
Feb.	..
Mar.	14·98
April	..
May	14·77
June	..
July	14·52
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	13.73
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
EGYPTIANS :—	
March	17·35
May	17 60

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 17.

Months	To-day's Prices
Jan.	15.35
February	15.20
March	15.11
April	15.00
May	14.91
June	14.78
July	14.66
Aug.	14.43
Sept.	14.18
Oct.	13.86
Nov.	13.70
Dec.	13.57

Tone :—Firm.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 17.

Months	To-day's prices.
January	17·40
February	17·50
March	17·60
April	17.75
May	17 85
June	17 95
July	18·05
August	18·15
September	18·20
October	18·25
November	18·30

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 17.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	—	10,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	..	10,000
„ „ to Continent ..	..	35,000
Futures at New York	Jan. ..	27.28
„ „ „	March ..	27.55
„ „ „	May ..	27.72
„ „ „	July ..	27.43
Spot Cotton at New York	.. ..	27.60
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	.. ..	27·25
Futures at New Orleans	March..	27,10
„ „ „	May ..	27.16
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	—	11 7/8
Demand Bills	—	..
Silver Commercial bars U. S. mined	—	99 5/8
Do. Foreign ..	—	65 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 17.

Futures at New York	Jan. ..	27.28
	Mar. ..	27.55
	May ..	27.72
	July ..	27.43

Liverpool, Jan. 17.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool	Jan. ..	15.35
	Mar. ..	15.11
	May ..	14.91
	July ..	14.65

London, Jan. 17.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 1/4 Firm.
Bar Gold £4-9-5 Firm.
Bar Silver Spot 32 Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS,

Liverpool Jan. 16.

M. G. Bengal	Good	8·65
„ „	Fully Good	9.05
„ „	Fine	9.45
No. 1 Oomra,	Good	10·70
„ „	Fully Good	11.10
„ „	Fine	11.50
M. G. Broach	Good	12.45
„ „	Fully Good	12.85
„ „	Fine	13.25
M. G. Scinde	Good	8.55
„ „	Fully Good	8.95
„ „	Fine	9.35

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS,

London, Jan, 16.

WHEATS.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 1/2 lbs Jan.-Feb.	46 5/8
Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs Jan.-Feb.	46/3
Australi n Jan.-Feb. Sellers ..	52/3
Karachi Barley Jan.-Feb. Sellers ..	30/6
Wheat Choice While Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. Jan.-Feb. Buyers ..	50
„ Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. Jan. Feb. Buyers	49/6
Tone :—Firmer.	
Wheat afloat to U. K. Qrs. .. —	..

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18 5/8
Hongkong	£ 118
National	£ 45 1/2
P. and O. Banking Corporation ..	£ 14
Eastern Bank .. .. —	5 1/4

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Real Bold Jan.-Feb, Nominal	£ 17 1/4
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, per ton	—
LINSEED Argentine Jan-Feb Sellers .. .. — —	£ 17
RAPESEED, Brown Cawnpore per ton opened Firmer closed without change	—
LINSEED, Bombay per ton Jan.-Feb. Nominal	£ 20
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. Sellers	£ 9 1/4
TORIA RAPESEED—Jan.-Feb. Buyers hardening tendency —	£ 16 1/2

METALS.

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 67
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 63 5/8
Copper Braziers	£ 82
Yellow Metal	7 7/8
Hard spelter	29 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18 3/4

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris .. Francs .. ..

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans 4%1960/90	£ 88 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 89 1/4
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 %	56 3 4—5/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	38
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	66
Govt. Securities 3%	58 1/4
7 per cent Indian Loan	£ 116 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Feb-Mar,	14 3/4
Plantations First Latex Crepe Jan. ..	16 1/8
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay ..	14
Tone :—Irrigular.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar C. & F, Calcutta 16-18 Feb. Value .. .. — — 19/3

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb,-Mar, Sellers	20/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Feb-Mar. Sellers	21/1 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Feb.-Mar, Sellers	21/1 1/2

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 15.

Rentes 3 per cent .. .. —	58 1 2
Bar Silver Spot	32 1/2
„ „ 2 months hence ..	31 1/4
Closing Tone of silver :—Steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rates 3 per cent since 17th July 1922,	£ 3
Interest day to day loans	1 1/8
„ „ 7 day Market loans —	1 1/2

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Reuter reported to-day 15 points higher in New York futures and 3 points higher in Liverpool. The market advanced on fresh trade buying. The position is decidedly strong and we still advise buying at about present values and particularly on all material declines. The National ginners Association report shows 9,650,000 bales ginned.

The Marwari Bazar opened steady at Rs. 509 for F.G.M.G Broach April May. On buying by an office the market touched 510. On selling by Marwari jobbers the values declined to Rs. 506. The market remained steady at this level till 4 p.m. and finally closed at Rs. 507. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 507 and closed steady at Rs. 511. A Japan House was buying Broach while Exporters were buyers of Oomra contracts. Fine M. G. Oomra January opened at Rs. 471 and advanced to Rs. 475 on general buying. Again on selling by Marwari operators the prices eased to Rs. 471 which was the rate at 4 p.m. While Oomra March opened at Rs. 452 and improved to Rs. 455½ on buying by Commission Houses and offices. On general selling the market gave way to Rs. 451 which rate was quoted at 4 p.m. F.G.M.G Bengal January was Rs. 370 whilst March Rs. 371 nominal. Fluctuations were limited during the Marwari Bazar session and the volume of business done was small.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady yesterday and the demand was good.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 7 points up.

We have received the following cables from Messrs. Weld and Co., Liverpool dated the 17th instant.

(1) Timed 9-35 a.m.—"New York cables think you may confidently advise buying present values.

(2) Timed 9-15 p.m.—Trade buying. National ginners Association report 9,650,000 bales ginned. Manchester reports read better."

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS, (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Jan. 18th.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach ..	April-May ..		511
Fully Good Bengal ..	Dec.-Jan. ..		372
F. G. Bengal ..	March ..		371
Fine Oomra ..	Dec.-Jan ..		475
„ „	March ..		455

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 18th.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach ..	April-May ..		507
Fully Good Bengal ..	Dec.-Jan. ..		370
Fully „ „	March ..		3 9
Fine Oomra ..	Dec.-Jan. ..		471
„ „	March. ..		452

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 18th.

Description	Super-Fine	For	Goods	Goods
M. G. Bengal and sind Punjab	410	395	375	36
M. G. Oomra's No. 4 ..	490	475	460	
M. G. Central P. No.1..	525	510	495	—
M. G. Central P, No. 2.	510	495	480	—

RECEIPTS,

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 4 p.m. on 17th Jan, 1921

Cotton	40,170	Bales
Wheat	4,239	Cwt
Linseed	2,810	„
Rape, etc.	1,906	„
Gingellyseed	3,939	„
Poppyseed	1,127	„
Groundnuts	6,881	„
Castorseed	3,720	„
Rice	149,833	„
Myrabollams	4,733	„
Cottonseed	29 498	„
Mowraseed	267	„
Gram	815	„
Juwar	887	„
Masur	Nil	
Barley	Nil	
Bajra	5,200	„
Coal	2,310	Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Jan. 18.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 26-10-0.
Bars Gold forward 25-10-0.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 25-5-0.
Bars Silver ready 83-10-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 83-0-0
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 80-7-0.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 5/32.
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 3/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 7/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 13/33.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 9/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 9/32.
Tone of Exchange :—Steady Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 460.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 490.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 486.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 155½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 154.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 170.
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 233.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 175.
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 322.
London Gold ready—sh. 89-5.
London Silver ready—d. 32.
London Silver forward—d. 30-14.
Tone of Silver—Firm, China bought and sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange $ 4.65-1/8.
French Exchange Frcs 69.70.
Swiss Exchange Frcs 24.80.
Belgium Exchange 76.30.
Italian Exchange Liras 96.00.
German Exchange Mrks 84000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 57/8.
3 per cent War Loan 83.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923 99/8.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 99/6.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 99/12.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 67.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 94/8.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 67.
6 pe cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 94/8.
4 ped cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 67.

SHARES.

Market closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

BANKS.

Imperial 1375, India 90, Central 33/4, Tata Bank 15 and Eastern 76.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2350, Alliance 230, Apollo 52/8, Birla Mills 60, By. Cotton 835 xd, By. Dyeing 1315, Bradbury 820, Century 632/8, Cent. India 3145 xd, Colaba Land 1870, Coorla 190, Crescent 402/8, Edw. Sassoon 3304, Elphiston 105, Fazulhoy 1105, Gokak 205, Ind. Bleaching 217/8, Ind. Malwa 560, Jamshed Mfg. 300, Kasturchand 475, Khatao 410, Kohinoor 1325, Luxmi Cotton 5000, Madhavrao Scd. 140, Mathurados 600, M. Petit 3700, Meyer Sassoon 215, Morarji 5300 New Great 615, New City 510, Pabani 605, Pearls 850, Phoenix 785, Shapurji 206/4, Simplex 515, Standard 2000, Swan 900, Swadeshi 3285, Tata Mill 750, Vishnu Cotton 1900.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 390, B. Burma 432/8, B. Burma N. I. 127/8, Bt. Burma pet 7, B. Tramway 107/8, B. Flour 1350, B. Steam 150, Bundi Cement 25/8, Ind. Cement 192/8, Katni Ord. 197/8, Katni Defd. 900, New India 21, Shivrajpur 30, Tata Iron Ord. 56/4, Tata Iron Defd. 170, Tata Hydro 765, Tata Oil 38/12 and Scindia Steam 11/8.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Jan. 18,

Name.	Opening rates	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rates
Indore Malwa —	565	—	—	560
Colaba —	—	..	—	1870
Crescent —	402-8-0	405	—	401-4
Kohinoor —	1830	1835	1820	1825
Nagpore Ordy.	3160	..	3130	3140
New Great —	622-8-0	..	607-8-0	617-8
Pearl —	855	859	847-8-0	847-8
Phoenix —	—	—	—	785
Bombay Cotton —	—	—	—	830
Bombay Dyeing —	1320	1325	1302-8-0	1312-8
Sir Shapoorji	206-4-0	207-8	—	207 8
Simplex —	522-8-0	..	510	515
Swan —	—	—	—	900
Swadeshi —	3260	—	3230	3235
Century —	640	645	635	635
Alcock —	—	—	—	390
Indian Cement Ordy. —	—	—	—	192-8
Katni Cement Ordy. —	—	—	—	202-8
Katni Cement Defd. —	—	—	—	900
Tata Steel Defd. —	165	177-8	—	170
Tata Steel Ordy. —	—	—	—	55
Bundi Cement	—	—	—	25-12
Bombay Burma, Old —	—	—	—	430
Bombay Burma, New —	—	—	—	127-8
Bombay Steam, Ordy.	—	—	—	145
Bombay Electric Tramway.	—	—	—	107-8
Central India Mining —	—			22
Shivrajpur —	—	—	—	30

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 18th Jan. 1923.

	Markets Rates.
Bank Telegraphic .. — ..	1-4 3/16
Bank Demand	1-4 3/16
Doe Acceptance 3m /s	1-4 13/32
Fes Demand	450
American Dollars .. — —	322
Honkong Dollars .. .. —	170
Shanghai .. .. — —	233
Japan .. .. — — —	155
Singapore .. .. — —	175

Market Steady.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay Jan. 18.

	Rs. a. p.
Khaddi :—	
Textile	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 3
Tata	1 0 0
Elphinstone	1 1 3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34-40 inches :—	
Rachael per lb.	..
Standard per lb.	1 9 6
Century per lb.	1 9 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 6
Faz-lbhai per lb.	1 10 0
Textile per lb.	1 10 0
Phoenix	1 9 6
Peal	1 9 6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh)	1 7 0
Elphinstone (Balti)	1 10 0
Jacob (Four Minar)	1 10 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203 :—	
Racheel per lb.	1 11 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	..
Pearl per lb.	1 9 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 11 0
Longcloth X quality :—	..
Rachael per lb.	1 11 0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 10 0
Kohinoor per lb.	1 10 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 6
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34 40 (inches—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 8 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 8 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 6
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	..
E. D. (Sassoon (Gun) per lb. ..	1 7 6
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1 7 6
Sata—	
Century per lb.	1 7 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 0
Grey Drill Century—	
No. 1125 per piece	15 0 0
No. 125 1/2 per lb. —	13 12 0
Dhooties :—7. 8 and 9 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb, ...	1 10 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Dhooties :— 10 yards :—	..
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 10 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Check 5 lbs Grey Drills :—	
Standard per piece	6 12 0
Phoenix per piece	6 12 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 12 0
Hindustan per piece.	7 0 0
Check 3 1–2 lbs. Grey Drill :—	
Textile per piece	7 0 0
Pearl per piece..	7 8 0
Bleached Check :—	
Textile per piece	..
Kasturchand per piece	8 8 0
Bombay United per piece	8 4 0
Black Check 5 lbs :—	..
Textile per piece	9 0 0
Spring per piece	—
E. D. Racheal	7 10 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 18th 5 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-36 ..	50 0 0	7 12 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	49 0 0	7 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla ..	50 0 0	7 13 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	9 8 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 12 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	12 8 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	12 4 0	12 12 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	71 0 0	14 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	68 0 0	13 10 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	65 0 0	13 4 0
Teelseed Black	62 0 0	12 6 0
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 4 0
Groundnuts	65 0 0	12 14 0
Mowraseed	6 12 0	7 2 0
Barley	31 0 0	..
Castorseed	56 0 0	11 8 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery	36 0 0	5 3 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May .. .. —	7 9 3	
Linseed May .. .. —	12 7 0	

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 8 per cent. Rates for other business are subject to arrangement.

INDIAN GOLD THREAD INDUSTRY.

Messrs. B. J. G. Shastri and J. K. Chapadia who went to Europe last July with special Government travelling scholarships to study there the modern methods of manufacturing gold and silver threads and wires—an important industry of this Presidency have just returned to India. The principal countries where they carried out their enquiries are France, England, Germany and Switzerland. As, however, there are no institutions where all the aspects of the industry can be studied the manufacture being carried out at various stages at different places, a number of centres had to be visited in order to get a comprehensive view of the whole industry. Again it very often happened that all the information that is necessary was not available at once, but could be gathered only after some further experiment or modifications. In such cases these places had to be visited twice. During these investigations samples of the articles of European manufacture and their prices were collected in order to have a comprehensive view of the industry, to have materials for further investigations and to be used eventually here as a guide to Indian workers as the latest patterns and styles suitable to the European market for which they may as well cater. The machines making these articles were thoroughly inspected at their makers' trials were carried out with them and proposals were discussed for necessary modifications to suit the Indian conditions of labour etc. These machines were also studied at work in factories and private homes. Technical institutions were also visited to see how the trade was taught to apprentices and kept progressive in other ways. They also enquired into the Commercial and industrial aspects of the industry and the conditions of labour engaged therein They have collected statistics pictures, snapshots, etc., for the general information of the public.

NATIONAL SHIPPING.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In view of the determined attitude of the Government to slight Indian shipping, it becomes the duty of every Indian shipper, large or small, to ship only in Indian-owned vessels. No one who has a spark of self respect can remain unaffected after the callous indifference shown by Government to our shipping. It is the duty of every Indian merchant to boycott foreign vessels, and particularly the vessels of the favoured companies. United Boycott by shippers will cure the evil, and strengthen national shipping. The sufferings of the shareholders of the Scindia Company must alone be sufficient to induce even the obsessed shipper to stand by that Company. It would be a national calamity if the Company suffers any longer.

The Agents are no doubt doing their best, but they should not lose heart at the treatment from the Powers that be. They have still opportunities for developing Indian shipping if they appeal to sentiment. They should issue appeals to all known shippers, emphasizing the value and importance of national shipping. They should personally meet shippers, and secure business. They should induce others to procure business either for love or for money. At all events they should avoid such fatal commitments as in the past, and not jeopardise the position of shareholders. All India is watching their work, and they should not set still at this juncture.—Yours, etc.

K. KRISHNA SWAMI RAO,
Secretary,
Congress Committee.

Mysore, Jan. 15.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY,

During the second week of the current year the total mortality 685 was 47 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 29.19. The figures compare favourably with those of the 2nd week of 1922 when the mortality was 751 and the death rate 33-21 and with those of the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium (1918-1922) when the average mortality was 1,035 and death rate 50.63.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 5 and that from the diseases of the Resiparatory System 263 against 9 and 262 respectively in the preceding week.No notification of Influenzal Pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths 137 were among infants under one year of age; 16 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera was absent during the week. Smallpox caused 7 attacks and 2 deaths. Plague caused 1 attack and 1 death.

SETH BAJAJ ON UTILITY OF KHADDAR.

(From a Correspondent.)

BENARES, Jan. 16.

A public meeting was held on the 15th instant in the Gyanbapi with Babu Bhagawandas in the chair. It was addressed by Messrs. Nagarmal Modi and Banarasidas Jhunjhunwala and Seth Jumnalal Bajaj. Seth Bajaj explained to the audience the importance of some of the important resolutions passed at Gaya particularly those dealing with debt-repudiation and Civil Disobedience. He spoke at length on the utility and importance of Khaddar from all possible points of view and showed how it is eventually more beneficial to the country to develop Khaddar than to expand mill industry.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Jan. 17.

There has been no rain.
Forecast :—Dry weather.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay a programme of open air sports compromising of various items including high jumps, wide jumps running races tug-of-war etc. was gone through on Sunday last in the Compound of Rao Saheb Manaji Rajooji's Chawls, Chikhalwadi, Tardeo. A meeting was held at about 10 a.m. at which Mr. G. K. Deodhar, M.A. presided and distributed the prizes to the winners Messrs D. G. Kale, R. L. Phansekar, S. K. Naique, and D. S. Sawardekar made short speeches.

AYURVEDIC STUDENTS' CHARCHAMANDALA.

The first Anniversary of the above Mandala was celebrated on the 10th instant, in the Marathi Vaidyak Class under the presidentship of Dr. R. H. Bhadkamar. The Secretary, Mr. Pandurang Hari Peshpande read the first year's report containing the object, rules and the creed of the Mandala as well as the purports of nearly the 30 lectures delivered under the auspices of the Mandala. Then Vaidya Bhushan Purushottam sashtri Hirlekar spoke upon "The Usefulness of the Charchamandalas or the Ayurvedic Debating Societies." "The President expressed his high regard about Ayurveda and confirmed the opinion of Vaidyabhushan Hirlekarshastri.

Continued from Column 6.

cases table salt, 2550 pc. earthen ware troughs, 50 cks tallow; 310 bgs fish bolts; 2575 cks cement 55 drums oil warnish, 25 cases plaster of Paris 99 cases colour, 260 kegs paint 133 bdles earthern ware, 12 cases mineral lub. oil, 48 casks plumbogo, 350 brles grapes perishing 2080 kegs white lead, 25 cases lamp black.

From Gibralter :—7 cases wine,.

From Mersailles.—176 bars silver, 1059 bgs. almonds, 73 cases essential oil, 6 cases olive oil, 16 cases robbins, 33 case cotton embroideries; 22 cases cotton tressues, 77 cases mineral water, 20 caes wine, 50 cases vermouth

From Aden :—4 boxes sovereigns· 259 pkges gum in curse,

S S Khasgar from Yokohama, Agents M Mackenzie :—15 cases silk yarn; 96 cases silk goods; 5 cases muslim.

From Shanghai :—23 bdles raw silk, 40 pkgs yellow silk. 10 cases spun silk yarn; 28 cases waste silk yarn

From Penang :—51 bags pearl topioca; 51 bags pearl sago. 101 slabs tin.

From Colombo.—26 pipes tallow; 16 bdles gunnies,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 18.

S S Massilia Caithness Liverpool.
S S Malwa, Lemare, London.

The following vessels obtained their Port clearances yesterday :—

S S British Knight, Clarkson, Colombo.
S S Nizam, Park, Calcutta.
S S Maur, Svensen, Bangkok.
S S Varda, Darwell Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Andes Maru for Kobe.

S S Massilia :—W and A Graham Company's steamer Massilia, 3251 tons, Captain J B Caithners, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Malwa :—The P and O. Company's English Mail steamer Malw 5935 tons, Captain Lemare will arrive in harbour to-day at 7 a.m. from London with the outwards mails of 4th instant a general cargo and passengers.

S S Nizam :—The Turner Morrison Company's steamer Nizam 3334 tons, Captain G Park sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo and 11 passengers.

S S Maur :—The F. F. Campbell Company's steamer Maur, 650 tons, Captain J Svensen, sailed yesterday from harbour for Bangkok with a general cargo.

S S Varda :—The B I S N Company's steamer Varda 1932 tons, Captain H F Darwell sailed yesterday from harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, JANUARY 18.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Gazana, 3190, Karachi 19/1, M M and Co.
5 Cararа 3889, N.F., N.F., M M & Co.
7 Transtenfels, 3923, Hamburg, N F. Graham and Co.
8 Sicilia, 4188 Shanghai, 24/1 M M & Co.
9 Queda 4944, Genoa, 20/1, M M and Co.
10 Karagala 3647 Africa 24/1, M M & Co.
11 Kamakura Maru, 3644, 25/1 N Y Kaisha.
12 Scindia, 3247, Liverpool, 19/1 Graham & Co.
13 Angle Colombian 5333 Dunkirk, N.F., T M & Co.
15 Mantua, 5889 London, 20/1, M M & Co.
16 Chupr, 3962, London 20/1, M M Co.
17 Antor 2268 Hull, N.F., Scindia S N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Nizam 3334 Calcutta, 19/1, T M and Co.
4 Vita 1955, Busreh, 22/1, M M Co.
16 Farignana 2284, Genoa, 31/1 M Italiana.

PRINCES DOCK.

A Saikoh Maru 3104, Kobe 20/1, Y R Kaisha.
D & E Burma Maru 2822, Japan, 24/1, O S Kaisha.
F Alpore, 3341, Japan, 26/1 M M & Co.
G Jalatarang, 1463, N. F. N.F. Scindia S N Co.
H Warora, 1336, Busreh, N.F., M M Co.
K Kura 1521, Abadan 21/1, S Wallace & Co.
N Alness, 2235, Dunkirk, N.F., Scindia S N Co.
C & R Barala 1899, Basra 25/1, M M & Co.

EXPORTS

Jan. 18.

S S Mantua for London :—53 bales sheep skin, Cox's Shipping.

S S Chupra for London :—50 bales hemp, M B Kaisha; 18 bdles woolen carpets, M M T Afshar; 82 bales Ind. hemp F F. F F Campbell 25 bales cotton carpets, King, King.

S S Scindia for Liverpool :—15 bales wool raw B Shivralal; 34 bales wool raw, C Changanmal; 10 bales wool raw, C Ganshamdas· 60 bales wool raw, D Kundanmal; 17 bales wool raw, G Gamanmal; 13 bales wool raw S Ramsarup· 28 bales wool raw, L Abercrombie; 7 bales wool raw, N. Gokuldas.

S S Trantenfels for Hamburg :—770 bales clean cotton fly, B Meyer; 536 bales Ind. cotton, Rally Bros.; 220 bales Ind. cotton, E. Spinner.

S S Trantenfels for Bremen—165 bales Ind. cotton raw, Volkart Bros

S S Agloclombian for Dunkirk :—1250 bales Ind. cotton F. P., F F Campbell; 339 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Anglocolombian for Hull :—5500 cwt cotton seed, E D Sassoon; 4000 cwt cotton seed, Gorio Ltd.

S S Alness for Dunkirk :—110 bales Ind. cotton F P, F F Campbell; 2001 cwt ground nut, E D Sassoon; 110 bales Ind. cotton raw, Vardhuman Bros.

S S Queda for Marseilles :—1300 cwt linseed, Rally Bros.

S S Queda for Genoa :—2001 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon· 1000 cwt, linseed, Strauss.

S S Fanignana for Genoa :—501 cwt ground nuts, Volkart Bros.

S S Quiloa for Kobe :—200 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha;

S S Quiloa for Osaka :—1000 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaishi.

S S Quiloa for Yokohama :—500 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Kobe :—193 bales Ind. cotton raw N Futchelly; 200 bales Ind. cotton raw, Ozu Burin; 400 bales Ind. iotton raw, T M Kaisha; 600 bales Ind. cotton raw N M K Kaisha; 200 bales Ind. cotton raw, Y C Trading, 300 bales Sozoki; 200 bales Ind cotton raw, Y K Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Osaka :—700 bales Ind. cotton raw,

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

National Municipal Party Meeting at Gandharva Mahavidyalaya (6-30 p.m.) at Byculla (9 p.m.) Mahim (8-30 p.m.) and elsewhere.

SATURDAY, Jan. 20.

Clerks' Conference at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at 6 p.m. Mr. Baptista presiding.

SUNDAY, Jan. 21.

Clerks' Conference at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at 2 p.m. Mr. Baptista presiding.

Domestic Occurrence.

MARRIAGE.

The marriage took place yesterday evening of Bai Shakuntala, daughter of Seth Dharmdas Tribhovan Varjivandas (of Wakefield) Warden Road, to Mr. Manmohandas, son of Seth Madhavdas Amarsey (Goradia) of 72-74, Babulnath Road, Chowpatty, Bombay.

SECOND CLERKS' CONFERENCE.

The Second Clerks' Conference will be held under the presidentship of Mr. Joseph Baptista on 20th and 21st insant at 6 p.m. and 2 p.m. respectively at Marwadi Vidyalaya.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Warsaw has direct telegraph communication with Berlin, Danzig, Vienna, Prague, Budapest and Bukharest also will shortly have direct line to Paris.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.

Professor C. N. Vakil will deliver three lectures on Soviet Russia in the New University Buildings on Saturdays, the 20th instant, 27th instant, and 3rd February, at 4 p.m. The lectures are open to the public.

THOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Harjivan K. Mehta will lecture in Gujarati at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) to-day (Friday) evening at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) Subject:—"Some Life-problems."

MUNICIFAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Municipal Reform Association a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. when speeches will be delivered on the question of Voters duty. Mr. Joseph Baptista will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P and O Mail Steamer "Kaiser-i-Hind" with the mails from London of 11th instant passed Suez at midnight on the 17th instant.

The P and O Mail Steamer "Kashgar" with the Mails from Bombay of 13th instant arrived at Aden at 3-30 a.m. on the 18th instant and left there at 7 a.m. the same day.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Mr. K. Bulchand, Director of the Educational Kinematograph, will show cinema pictures relating to Hygiene and Public Health on the following dates at 7 p.m. (S.T.)

Friday 19th January. Northbrook Gardens.
Saturday 20th " Arthur Road Stables.
Sunday 21st " Chawls behind Sanitary Institute, Princess Street.
Monday 22nd " Clerk Road, City Improvement Trust Mahar Chawls.

All persons interested in this valuable propaganda work are cordially invited to attend.

LECTURES AT SECONDARY TRAINING COLLEGE.

Mr. Lyman Brisn of the League of Red Cross Societies will deliver a lecture on "The relation between Education and organization of health and philanthropic work" in the Secondary Training College, Bombay, to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m.

Dr. W. W. Peter of the American Red Cross Society will deliver a lecture illustrated by Magic Lantern on "Public Health" in the Secondary Training College, Bombay, on Saturday at 6-30 p.m.

Teachers and others engaged in educational and philonthropic work are cordially invited to attend.

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL PARTY.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Under the auspices of the 'D' Ward Committee of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party, a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. in Gandharva Mahavidyalaya compound, at which Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay, Messrs J.M. Mehta, K. F. Nariman, N. H. Belgaumwalla and others will speak on the ensuing Municipal election.

AT BYCULLA.

A public meeting will be held tonight at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in Khot's Chawl Dolisle, when Messrs K. P. Kadilkar, V. J. Patel, Dr. Velkar and Dr. Savarkar will address the voters on the coming Byculla Municipal election." Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

MEETING OF C WARD VOTERS.

A meeting will be held at Mirchi Gally opposite Mangaldas Cloth Market at 8-30 p.m. (B.T.) to-day (Friday) when Mr. V. J. Patel will preside and Messrs B. N. Motiwalla, Ranchordas Gandhi, Dr. Velkar and other candidates will speak on the ensuing Municipal elections.

AT MAHIM.

Under the auspices of the Bombay National Municipal party a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 8-30 p.m. in the compound of Seth Damodardas Wadi, Mahim Bazaar when Messrs B. N. Motiwalla, V. J. Patel Jamnadas Mehta and Dr. Savarkar will address the meeting on the subject "the coming Municipal Election and voters duty." Srimati Sarojini Naidu will preside.

Official and Personal.

H. E. Sir William Marris, Governor of U. P., arrived at Rampur on January 16th afternoon and was received by the Nawab and prominent citizens and the British officials His Excellency pays his first official visit to Allahabad on the 7th February.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Trichinopoly, wires under date January 17, that through running of trains to Arantangi was resumed from January 16.

The Madras branch of the European Association has nominated Sir Gordon Fraser as its representative in the Legislive Assembly for representing the Madras European Constituency in the place of Mr. Eardley Norton.

MAULANA A. K. AZAD.

ARRIVES IN BOMBAY TO-DAY.

Maulana Abdulkalam Azad is arriving in Bombay at Victoria Terminus Station today, (Friday, the 19th January) by Calcutta Mail, via Jubbulpore at 1-15 p.m. (S.T.) The public of Bombay Hindus and Mahomedans both are requested to attend the Station and accord the Maulana a heartiest welcome. Representatives of Congress and Khilafat Comittees are especially requested to attend. It is expected that the public of Bombay, though informed of his arrival at a very short notice, will give him a rousing reception at the Station.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Mr. A. M. Khan presiding.

Consideration was resumed on budget estimate for the year 1923-1924.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar congratulated the Commissioner and the Standing Committee for framing the budget in such an able manner.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said the Commissioner was called a popular Commissioner and he had placed two points before the Corporation in regard to the finances viz., (1) extra taxation, which he said, they had reached to the utmost capacity and (2) retrenchment. He said in regard to retrenchment there was no service in the world including the Government service which was so generous as the Bombay Municipality. The police officers of the Bombay City had to go about as the Municipal officers and yet they did not get any free motor cars with liberal allowance as the Municipal officers did. He was surprised to hear from Mr. Baptista who was considered to be a champion of the Corporation advising them to give control of the purse to the Commissioner which was really at the function of the Standing Committee. He deprecated the idea of supplying water to others when there was a general cry for water in Bombay North. He appealed to the Corporation to discontinue ater supply to the railway companies. If beyond Thana the railway company managed to get water, he failed to understand why they should not do likewise in Bombay and make their own arrangement. He also objected to the grant for destroying stray dogs and rats which was the duty of the police and general health departments respectively.

Mr. S. K. Bole then dwelt at length on compulsory primary education. He was glad that form of circumstances had changed the agle of vision and free and primary education was to be introduced in the city. He regretted that some members were trying to delay matters. He urged them not to shirk this question any longer. Although Bombay was considered as the first city in India, it was actually behind Poona and Surat in matter of education. Whereas Surat had 32, and Poona 26, Bombay could claim only 24 per cent in matter of education. He hoped half per cent tax for the purpose of education would not be resented by the public.

Dr. M. C. Javle at this stage asked for permission to make an addition to his proposition that the report of the Committee, who had recommended a levy of half per cent general tax to meet the additional expense involved by the introduction of compulsory education be approved and adopted.

The permission was granted.

The Commissioner said the scheme was very carefully thought out. The scheme was workable and he hoped the Corporation would accept it. As to the point raised by Mr. Mody regarding the promise made by Government in 1917-18, he pointed out that under the new constitution any such promise made by Government was subject to the sanction of the Legislative Council who controlled the finances.

Dr. A. G. Viegas agreed with the Commissioner and said the poor of the city contributed 95 per cent of revenue to the Municipal exchequer and got no return. Free and compulsory education was necessary not because the poor would get their return thereby but also it was necessary in the interests of santation of the city.

Rao Bahadur Pai was of opinion that under the present conditions compulsory primary education for Mohmedan girls was not possible.

Mr. V. J. Patel said every member of the house was convinced that free and compulsory education should be introduced immediately. He regretted however that the Commissioner had not enlightened them on the subject of finance. As to the promise of Government of 1918, he said, it involved or legal liability which was binding on the Government. The question before them was whether additional taxation was necessary to finance a scheme propounded by the Schools Committee. He thought additional taxation of half per cent was not necessary as the scheme would require Rs. 8 to 9 lacs out of which half the amount they expected from Government as contribution. For the sake of Rs. 4 lacs and odd, he thought extra taxation was not necessary which could easily be saved from the existing revenues.

A question was raised here whether by accepting the additional clause moved by Dr. Javle the Corporation would commit themselves to mising an extra tax of half per cent, and whether it would be open to them to decide the point when the income side of the budget estimates was considered.

Mr. J. Baptista moved an amendment that the last clause in Dr. Javle's proposition be omitted. He said that in future the Corporation should ask Government to undertake legislation with a view to carry out the promise of 1918.

Mr. J. B. Petit seconded the amendment.

Mr. J. M. Mehta, Dr. Cursetji and Mr. Mody withdrew their amendments and Mr. Baptista's amendment was carried by a large majority. It was then passed as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

No. 2961.—Lieutenant J. Hobson to the Indian Police Service to be Assistant Superintendent of Police on probation and to post him at Nasik for training.

Mr. F. W. Allison, I.C.S., to be district and Sessions Judge.

Mr. H. E. Butler, on relief, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Sukkur, vice Mr. J. W. Rowland.

Major F. W. Gerrard, C.I.E., on reversion to be District Superintendent of Police Karachi.

Mr. J. W. Rowland, on relief, to act as Additional District Superintended of Police, Karachi, vice Mr. J. C. Curry proceeding on leave.

The temporary appointment of Additional Presidency Magistrate for the City of Bombay on Rs. 800 per mensem is extended for a further period of one year.

Mr. N. N. Master, Second class subordinate Judge, Pen, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Bassein.

Mr. Abraham Isaac, on return from leave, to be subordinate Judge at Pen.

Mr. A. Master I.C.S., is appointed Settlement Officer, Kaira, for a period of one year, in connection with the revision settlement of the Nadiad, Anand, Borsad, Thasra and Kapadwanj Talukas of the Kaira District.

On his return from leave on the forenoon of the 16th December 1922 Mr. A. M. Green, I.C.S., a Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is posted to Bombay.

Mr. S. L. Ajrekar to act as Professor of Botany, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, with effect from the date on which he takes charge of the post vice Mr. W. T. Saxton, proceeded on leave.

Mr. E.H.P. Jolly, I.C.S., to act as Deputy Secretary to Government, Legal Department, vice Mr. R. B. Milne, I.C.S., and to be permanent Deputy Secretary on Mr. Milne's reversion to the Judicial Department.

Mr. A. Montgomerie, C.I.E. I.C.S., on return to duty, to be Secretary to Government, Home Department, vice Mr. S.J. Murphy, I.C.S.

Mr. S. J. Murphy, I.C.S., on relief, to revert to his appointment as Secretary toGovernment, Legal Department, and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

Mr. Bhanushankar Sundarji Vyas, B. E., Assistant Executive Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, West Khandesh District, vice Mr. R. A. Fitzherbert. A.C.G.I., Executive Engineer, transferred to the Belgaum District.

"THE CHRONICLE" AND SOME CRITICS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—If your correspondent a Hindu member of the Gujarat District Congress Committee, will go over my letter again, he will find,

(1) That I am not at all opposed to full scope being given to Turkish news and views in the "Chronicle." In fact, I have suggested quite specifically that *certain columns may be reserved in the "Chronicle" for the Khilafat Question.*

(2) The reasons why I made a direct and dennite appeal to the Khilafat Committee, the Jamiat-ul-Ulema and the Moslem League to start an Associated Press service for Islamic countries were threefold.

(a) Firstly, the Congress, despite our definite demands, has not yet started, nay has not even formulated a scheme of Foreign propaganda!

(b) The Khilafat Committee *has* the Funds and the foresight to do it.

(c) And that the situation in the Near East was so grave and the proceedings of the Lausanne Conference were so protracted, that it was not possible for the "Bombay Chronicle" to bear the brunt of cable charges singly.

(3) Further, my idea was also to see the practical Union of, and daily communication between, the Islamic countries at the present moment, so as to thwart the mischief of European propaganda and strengthen the ties of Islamic brotherhood, which the West is trying its best to divide..

Now, we find, that whilst the Congress and the Khilafat Comittee, have recognised the importance of Asiatic Brotherhood and of Foreign Propaganda, which you have been impressing on us all along, no practical steps have been taken in these directions. You, Sir, have already formed excellent connections for the "Chronicle" at London, Paris, Lausanne and Rome and recently at Tokio. Your Representatives have given us ample proofs of their ability perspicuity and probity. The "Chronicle" has thus inaugurated the work of Foreign Propaganda and of Asiatic Brotherhood, in which it does deserve the solid support of the Congress and of the Khilafat Committee. And if it does receive it in time—that is now—the "Bombay Chronicle" will soon develop into—not the "Angora Chronicle"—but the *"Asiatic Chronicle"* and will be one of the best mediums of Foreign Propaganda and of Asiatic Unity, which is so essential for India's Peace and progress. Condensation of the special cables was the desire of many of your sincere friends; and to this you have attended already. It is now for us to urge, and we do urge, on the Working Committees of the Congress and of the Khilafat Committee to give their material support to the "Chronicle" to enable you to continue your excellent work for the formation of an Asiatic Federation. Yours etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

MR. DAS AND THE CONGRESS

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Although I whole-heartedly agree at least in principle with Mr. Das's programme, I am afraid I cannot understand his latest pronouncement. Mr. Das says that if in spite of his earnest endeavours to convince the majority in Congress as to the soundness of his view he fails to do so, he would with the greatest regret go out of the Congress, provided he has the backing of the nation. Now how are we to settle what the view of the people is? If we reject the voting in the open Congress, I submit there is no practical mode of settling the question. Either the Congress represents the nation or it does not. If Mr. Das would be kind enough to explain how he means to determine that the nation is behind him in spite of the vote in the Congress to the contrary much misunderstanding would be cleared up.

If Mr. Das frankly says that a decision of the next Congress to abide by the Gaya programme in his opinion would be prejudicial to the best interests of the nation, he would certainly be entitled to his opinion, and I venture to suggest that he would be right. Let us not say however, that the Congress has ceased to represent the people because in our opinion it acts in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the nation. Examples are not wanting when a democratic assembly does things that are positively harmful to the nation with the backing of an overwhelming majority of the people. Whether on such a contingency one should abide by the will of the majority or otherwise it is for the individual to decide, and be prepared to bear the consequences as the pacifists did during the last European War. Such an attitude would be both honest and manly. We condemned the Moderates, when after seceding they set themselves up as the representatives of the nation. Can we after all that secede from the Congress and yet set ourselves up as representatives of the majority?

May I mention in this connection that it is very unfair and positively mischievous to suggest that the last Congress ended in a split. There is no split so far, but when feelings run high and there is difference of opinion, we cannot be too careful to see that no unguarded word precipitates this difference of opinion into a split. Let not Mr. N. C. Kelkar for example in his enthusiasm to proclaim his view point to be the only correct one describe the Congress as a packed house and make similar statements in haste for we might all have to repent of them at leisure." Yours etc.

PURUSHOTTAM TRICUMDAS.

RETIRING LAW MEMBER.

VICEROY'S TRIBUTE TO SIR T.SAPRU

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI Jan. 17.

His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of a speech at the farewell dinner to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru at the Viceregal Lodge on the 16th instant said: "We met here to-night to do honour to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and to wish him health and happiness in the future. I am not here to pronounce a farewell oration because I look forward to seeing Dr. Sapru (to use a more familiar mode of address) on, I hope, many occasions in Delhi where he will always be received with the utmost pleasure by mysesf and I am sure by my colleagues in the Government and his numerous friends. Before I came to India I had heard of Dr. Sapru and I re-call my first meeting with him. I do not pause to discuss the reason, perhaps it may be that we had spent the great part of our lives in the practice of the same profession. That led us very promptly to understand each other. During the year and nine months in which I have had the assistance of Dr. Tej Bahadur and gauged the value attributable to his co-operation, I learnt to appreciate him to the full. He has been content to perform his duty quietly, conscientiously and excellently but it is more in the wider domain of the political field that he will be judged; it is in the duties he disharged as member of the Governor-General's Executive Council with the responsibilities of stating his views, taking part in the deliberations, assisting in forming conclusions and doing the hardest of all work (as I believe Lord Morley once described it), to come to a decision. In that respect (I cannot give away the secrets of the council, those must remain with us). I speak for myself and my colleagues when I say that we are grateful to him for the assistance he has given us and that we recognise to the full the wisdom and impartiality that he brought to bear upon the problems. He was singularly free from either communal or racial bias.

One word with regard to myself. Personally I do not pause to analyse the cause. I may conjecture, I may surmise, but I could not express a definte opinion till I had considered more carefully (there you see speaks the former judge) but I know that in some mysterious way perhaps because of the community of the profession, perhaps because of similarity of mental attitude to the same problems that to-day confront most governments there radiated from each to the other a sympathetic understanding. I discerned in him a set firm purpose to do his utmost regardless of self with the object of serving his country and his country's cause. I ask you to join with me in drinking his health and in wishing him health and happiness and that he may live a long life to devote to the public welfare."

URDU POET HONOURED.

CONGRATULATION TO SIR M. IQBAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 17.

A garden party was given this evening at Shalamar Gardens by the prominent citizens of Lahore to meet Dr. Sir Mahomed Iqbal in honour of the knighthood that has been conferred upon him by Government. There was a very large gathering of Europeans and Indians, both official and non-official, which included among other their Excellencies Sir Edward and Lady Maelagam, the Chief Justice and the Judge of thse High Court, the executive Councillors and the Ministers.

Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan congratulated Sir Iqbal on behalf of the intellectual and educated community of Lahore and expressed his gratification that it was a happy sign of the times that Government honoured intellect and literature by recognising the merits of the poet and said that it was a matter of special pride and privilege to them that Government had recognised the merits of Urdu an poet who wrote poetry in Urdu and Persian. The other Indian poet, said Sir Zulfiqar, who had received honour from Government was Dr. Rabindranath Tagore but he, added Sir Zulfiqar, had received his knighthood after he had received the Nobel Prize and after his poems were translated into English. Sir Zulfiqar then paid a tribute to the modesty and intellectual attainments of Sir Iqbal and thanked Sir Edward Maclagan and the Government for honouring the Urdu poet.

"TRIBUTE TO URDU LITERATURE."

Sir Iqbal in his reply said it was a matter of great pride and pleasure that their great literary and philosophical traditions were still alive and that the humble efforts of a modern Indian in that direction were appreciated and recognised by Government. "The honour conferred upon me", said Sir Iqbal, "is really a tribute to the great literature and thought that I have the privilege to represent, however unworthy a representative I may be. For all this I am especially grateful to his Excellency Sir Edward Maclagan whose interest in Oriental literature and thought is well known."

BOMBAY MULSHI OFFICE SEARCHED.

A correspondent writes:—

The C. I. D. Superintendent searched the above office yesterday and confiscated the Mulshi Calenders headed "O Maharashtrians, save Mulshi".

FRONTIER SITUATION.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, Jan. 17.

Bombing operations were carried out against Spinkamar on 14th and 15th instant but so far no report of the results has been received. There has been stormy weather in Tochi area and continuous heavy snow storms were noticed on the 13th. Musa Khan is still in Makin area but his following has dwindled to about ten or five men whose surrender is demanded by Government. Two have been wounded and one has fled from the country.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

10TH EXTRA MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN.

SATURDAY, 20TH JANUARY 1923.

Horses left in after declaration of forfeits at 4 p.m. on Thursday, 20th January 1923.

First race starts at 2-30 p.m.

THE WELLINGDON PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Bruce Lodge 9-0, Verge 8-11, Carborundum 8-9, Brixworth 8-9, Kilrea 8-4, Count Palatine 8-3, Nicety 8-2, Murmansk 8-2, Allensmore 6-4.

Top weight accepting being under 9st., it is raised to that weight and the others equally.

THE FLEMINGTON PLATE. Distance 1½ Miles.

Rock Dew 9-0, Quite Dark 8-11, Right Royal 8-9, On Leave 8-8, Archer 8-5, Night Watch 8-3, Cally 8-1, Traceable 7-12 Old Sport 7-9.

Top weight accepting being under 9st., it is raised to that weight and the others equally.

THE MARYBOROUGH HANDIACP. Distance 1 mile.

Miss Evans 9-0, Esk Water 9-0, Vale of York 8-12, Right Royal 8-8, Coleby 8-6, Starboard 7-8, Voltage 7-4.

Top weight accepting being under 9st.; it is raised to that weight and the others equally.

THE VARSOVA PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards

Dialect 9-9, South Notts 9-9 Cintra 9-6, Mexican Eagle 8-13, Capstan 8-13, Glass Rock 8-11, Ceremony 8-10, Bridal Blush 8-8, Bohea 8-5, Balira 8-4 Sunnygama 8-1 Lomo 7-12. Cheery Girl 7-6.

THE VARSOVA PLATE. Div. II. Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Cracknel 9-12 Daphnis 9-12 Voltage 9-0 Danzig 8-13 Eager To 8-12; Coxcomb 8-11 Pin Money 8-11 Lively 8-8 Cahir Lass 8-7 Elsewise 8-0 Unruly 8-0; Golden Gleam 7-9 Lady Rita 7-7.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE. Distance 1½ Miles.

Khundil 9-9 Resident 9-8 Mandil 9-3 Cummer 9-0, Dunbar 8-4, Desert Flower 8-2, Ferry Boat 8-2, Arthur 7-9, Karam 7-5, Adar 7-5, Latiff 7-4, Domineer 7-0.

THE MUSCAT PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Good Night 8-6, Silver Cloud 8-10, Dirrah 9-0, Lucky Prince 9-0, Zaid 8-2, Ireland 9-0, Negro (late Pride of Basra) 8-6, New Year 8-6, Arman 8-10, Abjir 8-6, Barzan 8-0 Askari 8-2, Diamond 9-0, Delyar Jung 9-0, Shamarah 8-10, Ahjid 8-2, Mustarak 8-10, Fala 8-6 Nafa 9-0, Dijla 7-12, Mudkhul 8-10.

THE MUSCAT PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Baylan 8-2, Afrasiab 9-0, Zaidan 8-10 Rustom 9-0; Forfeit 9-0; Tumiat 8-10; Basra Hope 9-0 Novelty 8-6; Ariel Mail 8-8, Small Boy 8-0 Munwar 8-10, Favourite 8-10, Lahoob 8-2, Khoorshand 9-0, Isfog 9-0, Mysore 8-2, Kamel 8-10, Mahir 9-0, Cock Eye 8-6, and Lisbon 8-6.

DELHI HORSE SHOW.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 17.

The following are the results of to-day's judging in the Imperial Delhi Horse Show.

JUMPING (Open) for all panies 14-3 and under. First Prize—given by Hon'ble Mr. E. Burdon. Second by Lieut. General Sir Edward Bullin. Third—No prize.

Jemadar Sirdar Ali's NAMELESS	1
A Pony from 18th Cavalry	2
Major T. S Paterton's PUKITAN	3

LEWIS GUN MULES. All prizes awarded from the Fund. Only two Mules were entered for this one from 3/9th Jat Regiment and another from Devonshire Regiment one team. The latter was declared the winner of the first prize.

Only one entry was received for the British Officers' Chargers and dismounted Units 15-1 and under and there the class was declared cancelled.

MACHINE GUN AND HOTCHKISS GUN TEAMS OF INDIAN CAVALRY UNITS. —All prizes awarded from the Fund. Only two entries were received.

A. Squadron 19th Lancers	1
C Squadron 19th Lancers	2

SECTION JUMPING.—Indian Ranks. All medals awarded from the Fund.

17th Q.V.O. Poona Horse	1
18th Cavalry One Section	2
1st Skinner's Horse	3
A Squadron 19th Lancers	4
C Squadron 19th Lancers	5
Shahanpur Remount Depot One Section	6

BRITISH OFFICERS CHARGERS. (Open). Over 15-1 First prize given by H. H. Maharaja of Dhar; second prize by Officers of General Staff, Branch Army Headquarters; third no prize.

Sargodha Remount Depot's VELVET	1
Col. C. Gregory's VIRGINIAN	2
Major Sheep Shank's DIVISION	3
Major W H Whitby's GOLDFISH	4

HACKS (Open) All ponies 14-3 and under.

H H Col. Raja Sir Hari Singh of Kashmir's BY JINGO	1
Mrs. MacLeod's PEDRO	2
H. E. The Viceroy's SLOW GIN	3
Hon. Mr. E Burdon's LADY DEVON (Highly commanded.)	4

GUN TEAMS OF ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY. All medals from the Fund.

K. Battery R.H.A.	1
C. Battery R.H.A.	2
K Battery R.H.A.	3

INDIAN OFFICERS' CHARGERS.

5th Probyn Horse	1
H H Maharaja Sahib of Bharatpur's SEPTRA	2
Risaldar Khudabux Khan	3
Risaldar-Maj & Hony. Lieut. Lakha Singh (Highly Commended)	4

Troop Horses Riding Indian Units.

A Squadron 19th Lancers	1
C Squadron 19th Lancers	2
C Squadron 19th Lancers	3
5th Probyn Horse (Highly Commanded & Over 14-3.	4

HACKS C. B.

H. E Viceroy's RAJAH	1
H. H. Colonel Raja Sir Hari Singh of Kashmir's ZABARDAST	2
Shaharanpur Remount Depot's SKIKH	3

Towards the close of the show the 11th Hussars dressed in their historical costume performed a musical ride which was noted for its discipline and precision. The large crowd of distinguished spectators watched the whole performance with keen interest.

POONA OPEN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

For the Poona open Hockey Tournament held under the auspices of the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana, Poona, the following teams have entered:—

Fergusson College, Poona; Belgaum Cantonment Sports Club; Lonavala Institute 'A' Team; P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana, Poona; Kirkee Sportsmen 'A' Team; Kirkee Sportsmen 'B' Team; Kirkee United; Brij Raj Young Cricket Club, Kirkee; Navi Talim, Kirkee; Lonavala Institute 'B' Team; Police Team, Bhamburda; Datta Prasadik Club, Kirkee; Deccan College, Poona; Friends' Union 'B' Team, Kirkee; R. I. M. Dock Yard, Bombay; Friends' Union 'A' Team, Kirkee; Byculla Team; New Poona College, Poona.

The Tournament begins on the 17th instant and will end on the 31st play will commence at 4-30 p.m. on the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana Grounds, near Lakdipul, Poona City.

LATEST CABLES

"NO COAL DELIVERY."

COAL COMMISSIONERS' ORDER.

LONODN, Jan. 18.

Essen.—The Imperial Coal Commissioners have telegraphed to the Ruhr minecowners forbidding the delivery of coal to France and Belgium and pointing out that the law prescribes one year's imprisonment for disobedience of the Commissioners' orders.—Reuter.

RUHR COURT MARTIAL.

PROCEEDING ON SIX INDUSTRIALISTS.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

The Court-martial proceeding on six Ruhr industrialists has begun.—Reuter.

ALL RLY. STATIONS SEIZED.

LONODN, Jan. 18.

Essen.—In pursuance of the policy of controlling coal exports the French have seized all railway stations in the Ruhr districts.—Reuter.

NO AERIAL OPERATIONS IN MOSUL.

LONODN, Jan. 18.

Baghdad, January 18th.—There is no truth in the Turkish allegation that the "natives" have brought down the British aeroplanes in the neighbourhood of the Mosul vilayet which is normal in every respect. No aerial operations have been conducted beyond the frontier of Iraq.—Reuter.

GERMAN MINISTER AT TEHERAN.

LONODN, Jan. 18.

Teheran, January 18th.—The New German Minister, Count Schulberg, has arrived at Teheran. He is the first minister since 1915 when Prince Henry of Reuss had to leave with the Turkish Ambassador. The New Kemalist Ambassador is expected within a few days.—Reuter.

LONDON EXCHANGE MARKET.

MARKS UTTERLY DEMORALISED.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

On the London exchange market to-day the German marks were utterly demoralised. The international operations were at a standstill and the business was purely a gamble. They touched 120,000 and are now 105,000 to 100,000. The French francs stand at 70/75 and the Belgian at 77/35. Sterling was 4/65.

The Stock Exchange business was very restricted as the result of the foreign situation. The tendency is now for the stocks to harden.—Reuter S. S.

New York.—Sir Stanley Bois, Mr. Burgess and Mr. Miller representing the British rubber interests have arrived to confer with the American manufacturers with regard to the American demands so that proper prices may be fixed.

SIR IBRAHIM'S SUCCESSOR.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—I shall feel highly obliged if you kindly give publicity to the following lines in your valued journal.

In your issue of the 5th instant Mr. Noor Mohammed Qadir Shaikh, who has invited the attention of the authorities to the claims of Mahomedans for occupying in the Executive Council the post which is to be shortly vacated by the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimatulla, is justified in espousing the cause of Musulmans among whom there are no doubt several competent deserving men with massive intellect, versatile genius, and deep erudition, who are able to shoulder the responsibilities of the aforesaid high office and to discharge efficiently the duties that would be devolving upon them.

I presume to say that Mr. Noor Mohammed Shaikh, as also Mr. Abdula Khan of Mahim, who corroborates the views of Mr. Shaikh in your issue of the 16th instant, voice, as it were, the sentiments of the entire Moslem community, who will not, I trust, be divested of the right once conferred upon them by the Government. This question being of paramount importance has deeply engrossed the attention of all the adherents of Islam and has become the topic of the day among Islamic circles.

I am sanguine his Excellency Sir George Lloyd will be graciously pleased to accord consideration to this momentous proposition and condescend to maintain the interest of His Majesty's Muslim subjects.—Yours, etc.

ABDURRAHMAN GULAMRASOOL, MUNSHI
President, Anjuman-e-Islam,
Rander.
Rander, January 18.

LALA DUNICHAND'S CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 17.

The Judges of the Lahore High Court have expressed their inability to receive a deputation on behalf of the High Court Bar Association in connection with the cases of Lala Duni Chand, Vakil of Ambala and two other lawyers under Letters Pattent on the ground that their case was *sub-judice*. The rules issued against these lawyers will come up for hearing before the Special Bench of the High Court on the 19th instant.

PUBLICITY OFFICE TO BE ABOLISHED.

MADRAS, Jan. 17.

It is understood that the Madras Publicity Office will be abolished at the end of the current official year.

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Answers to Correspondents.

J. S. S.—Your object will be better served if you address the letter to the Police.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, January 19, 1922.

DELUSIONS.

"The present constitution has not materially changed the situation"—such in brief is the verdict of Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru on the Reforms after two years of close observation of their working. He is also persuaded that "the present constitution cannot endure for very long" and that the question of the moment is how best to curtail the period of probation prescribed by the Statute. As for Diarchy, he finds it so distasteful that he warns his fellow-Liberals against seeking to introduce it in the Central Government. He is afraid that the arbitrary division into reserved and transferred departments would throw the machinery of Government out of gear besides adversely affecting the position of the Indian members of the Government. In the face of all these admissions, we wonder what the ex-Law Member finds charming in the Reforms that he wishes his countrymen still to work them and keep them inviolate.

"When they have come into the Councils they will probably realise that further progress depends on working the Reforms and not wrecking them," says Dr. Sapru, referring to the new Congress Party. We agree with Dr. Sapru. The "Maya" of the Councils, as Mrs. Naidu has aptly characterised their power, will prove too strong for many of those entering them to permit any other notion than that their salvation lies only through the Reforms. It is because the majority of Congressmen realise this truth that they refuse to be entrapped in the Councils. Even if Non-Cooperation in the Councils does not degenerate into responsive "Cooperation," those who are labouring under the delusion that by entering the Councils they can wreck them, would do well to take a warning from Dr. Sapru's observations. With the intimate knowledge of the inner working of the constitution, Dr. Sapru says that the Government of India Act and rules and regulations thereunder amply provide against attempts to wreck the Councils. Before asking their countrymen to reverse the decision of the Gaya Congress and to endorse the programme of Council-entry, the leaders of the new Party would do well to explain exactly how they propose to achieve the destruction of the Councils after entering them. It has been proved to the hilt that the Councils cannot be ended by destroying their quorum. It is also most doubtful if the Pro-Council Party will be able to secure a majority in the Councils at the next elections. Even granting that a working majority is secured, how does the Party propose to bring about the desired consummation? At present, the greatest vagueness prevails with regard to these details. The Party does not seem to realise that there is no halfway-house between comlpete withdrawal from and close working of the Councils, but these are the only alternatives left to be faced.

Dr. Sapru himself, unfortunately, leaves unexplained how the curtailment of the period of probation and other modifications in the Government of Indi Act are to be secured or will be secured b his Liberal friends. Their attempt to achieve their goal through the Reforms are bound to be progress through a vicious circle. Dr. Sapru pleads strongly for Indianisation of the services, and especially of the Army, without which, he says, self-government of the Dominion type is impossible of attainment. The position regarding the Services threatens to become worse than it was before the "New Era" was ushered in, thanks to the spineless legislatures. Unless leaders of the type of Dr. Sapru boldly come forward to tell the bureaucracy that its regime must end and give place to genuine democracy and unless the professions and practices of these leaders square in and they make common cause with the Congress to demand the birth rights of the people of this country, it would be futile to expect that much progress would be achieved in the direction desired by Dr. Sapru.

"INDEPENDENCE" IN EGYPT

The blockade of truth as far as Egypt is concerned is effective with the result that the world but very rarely knows the truth about the situation in that country. Martial Law is still "going strong" in Egypt. In an outspoken and trenchant article under the above heading "The Nation and the Athenaeum" exposes the camouflage of Egypt's independence. It says: "Imperial like foreign policy can be conducted on one of two principles, either that of openness and honesty or that of masks and shams. Our prestige and our pockets are suffering at the present time because of the fatal belief of Mr. George and his Cabinet that you could get everything you wanted everywhere if only you practised a sufficiently slim Machiavelism. Nowhere was the method more brilliant and more slim than in Egypt. It has been pursued ever since the end of the war." A result of this slimness is seen in the widespread unemployment in Great Britain, bringing misery in its train to thousands of poor people. The task of undoing that work is not an easy one and the present Cabinet is not equal to it. The Cabinet has changed no doubt, but Lord Curzon is still enthroned at the Foreign Office, even now pursuing the policy which he pursued under Mr. Lloyd George.

At one time the British Cabinet intended giving something like independence to Egypt and negotiations were going on with Adly Pasha towards that end; but Zaghloul Pasha issued a manifesto demanding complete independence and the Cabinet would not give it simply because he had demanded it and it "treated him as a traitor and Bolshevik." The end of these negotiations came soon after, as even Lord Curzon's own nominee—Adly—would not agree to the terms granted to Egypt because they "belied the promise" given and because "the protectorate was not, in fact, being terminated and independence was not being granted." Then followed in quick succession the deportation of Zaghloul Pasha and the sentencing to death of the eight leaders who demanded his release although the sentences were subsequently commuted to long terms of imprisonment. Meanwhile a proclamation was issued stating that the "British protectorate over Egypt is terminated and Egypt is declared to be an independent sovereign State" and the British Government made a "characteristic compact with Sarwat Pasha." What sort of "independent sovereign State" was this? "The Nation" says "it remained occupied by a British army; it was administered by martial law; the Prime Minister was selected by the British High Commissioner and Field Marshal Lord Allenby; the leader of its most influential political party was interned in a distant island by the British Government. History records no previous instance in which an independent foreign State has enjoyed so curious a form of sovereignty and independence as that which Great Britain has bestowed on Egypt." And still the British Government wonder as to why the Egyptians are so discontented and "seditious". Since the granting of this "independence" matters in Egypt have gone from bad to worse. The King of Egypt, who was a mere tool in the hands the High Commissioner, seems to have made peace with the Nationalist Party and joined forces with it, of course, as far as it is possible for him to do with prudence and circumspection.

But Lord Curzon seems to have forgotten nothing and learnt nothing. The regime of Martial Law continues and it is a regime based, "The Nation" says, "on a policy of shams and dishonesty. The Government has set up a facade in front of Egypt and has written on it: 'This is an independent sovereign State, it has a constitutional monarch, and its people enjoy freedom and self-government.' The facade is a sham and the notice on it a lie; there is nothing behind it but a British Commander-in-Chief, a British army, a Press censorship, martial law and seven years' hard labour for any Egyptian who has the audacity to protest against it. Now it might conceivably be possible for the British Empire to continue, if this dishonest policy of promising freedom and applying martial law were confined to Egypt. But it is not; it is all of a piece with the policy of slimness and duplicity and for the last four years has been practised by our Government towards the peoples of Asia and the East and has made the name of Great Britain stink in their nostrils. If any one wishes to see the result of that policy, he should read the extraordinarily interesting statement in the 'Manchester Guardian' by Radek on Russian policy in the East. Radek, in fact, says: "We are quite willing to co-operate with you, if you treat us honestly and fairly; but if you profess to treat us as you have treated Persia, and Turkey and Mesopotamia and Egypt and India, then we shall base our relations with the East on the fact that the poor and hungry are stronger when they are united and the peoples of the East and the peoples of Russia are alike poor and hungry.'" The journal truly adds that the British people might be deceived by the "facades of freedom which conceal military imperialism," but the peoples to which they are applied will not be so deceived.

Notes of the Day

Mahatma Gandhi.

Disquieting rumours have been afloat in the city regarding the health of Mahatma Gandhi. On enquiry from the authorities we have been informed that the Mahatma is not suffering from either melancholia or depression, but is quite cheerful and in good health.

Mr. Henderson in Commons.

Among the most surprising and regrettable defeats at the last General Election was that of Mr. Arthur Henderson, the leader of the Labour Party in the Commons. The Labour Party was, however, very fortunate in securing distinguished representatives in the Commons and it has not long remained deprived of the services of Mr. Henderson himself, for, as a result of the bye-election at Newcastle, he has just been returned to Parliament at the head of the poll. In Mr. Ramsay Macdonald the Labour Party has an experienced and able leader who will find in Mr. Henderson an invaluable ally.

America and Europe.

While France is ruthlessly carrying on her campaign of coercion in Germany, the attitude which the United States may ultimately adopt in this connection is a subject of considerable speculation. For the present, the U. S. Government has contented itself with recalling its troops from the Rhine. The mail papers show that there has been something like a stir in Europe as a result of the projected American intervention in Europe. The Washington correspondent of "Outlook" throws instructive light on this subject:

"During a brief stay in America I have had opportunity to discuss with the leaders of the Administration at Washington and financial magnates in New York the developments which have led to this move. It primarily owes its inception to domestic politics. The Republican Party lost control at the Congressional Elections this autumn. It saw its home policies fail one after another. So it has turned to Europe on the theory that intervention may help the Republicans to win the 1924 election. At any rate the Republicans feel that this cannot leave things for them in a worse way then they are now. But there is a possibility that the Administration can gain great prestige. It is certain that there will be no American loan to Germany unless France grants priority to the Americans over all German obligations inclusive of reparations. This seems unlikely for France does not even recognise her indebtedness to America. This French attitude naturally antagonises Americans. There will be no cancellation of debts. But it has been suggested that President Harding is prepared, if Europe will settle the reparations question, to postpone or, remit altogether the interest on the debts. This, however, is conditioned on the plan that arrangements be made to pay the principal by instalments. This is absolutely as far as America will go Low financially. All other reports about American help are false. Politically America has intervened to prevent the forcible French seizure of the Ruhr of the Rhine province. Compared with the exaggerated rumours set afloat in the European Press the American programme as here outlined seems puny. But the important point is that for the first time since President Wilson's defeat the eyes of the Administration have been turned across the Atlantic. The Administration feels that cooperation with Europe is necessary, but it must go very slow in this matter. An indication of this can be seen in the fact that President Harding in the draft of his Presidential message had a recommendation advising Europe to adopt the principal Pacific pact. At the last moment he had to cancel this on account of the opposition which would have come from the irreconcilable Senators. They are still in the mood of fighting as bitterly any attempt to co-operate or to take a share in European affairs as they were during President Wilson's administration."

In this connection the comments of the "New York World" in the course of a leading article aptly headed "Mr. Harding and the Ghost" fairly sums up the policy of the U. S. Government. It says Mr. Harding's policy is so devious "because the ghost of 1920 appears to Mr. Harding every night and frightens him half to death. The whole thing is the result of the fear that the irreconcilables will bite Mr. Harding if he does the necessary thing openly and fearlessly. That is the whole reason for a procedure which treats the American nation as if it consisted of neurotic invalids."

The "Axe" in Bengal.

The recommendations of the Bengal Retrenchment Committee are, on the whole, conceived in a spirit of true economy and will be generally applauded in circles which are not politically biased. Whether they will be viewed sympathetically by the official hierarchy is a different question. The proposal that immediately the personnel of Government should be reduced by one Executive Member and one Minister and that ultimately only two Executive Members, one of whom is to be a non-official, and two Ministers should be retained is a sound one as far as it goes, but real reform as well as economy can be secured only by doing away with the distinction between the Executive Member and the Ministry—that is to say, by putting an end to Diarchy and introducing real democracy in the Constitution. The proposal to do away with the posts of Divisional Commissioners is also sound. These posts ought to have been abolished long ago. The "cuts" proposed in the Police Department are conceived in the right spirit. With regard to the proposal to convert the Government educational institutions, primary, secondary and collegiate, into aided ones—it is too complex a problem, involving as it does the important question of State policy, to be disposed of by a financial committee. Both the University and educational experts will have to be consulted before a radical change, such as is proposed, is carried out. Government cannot surrender a large portion of their responsibility for the maintenance of educational institutions and at the same time insist on controlling them as rigorously as they do at present.

The Services.

The Committee have discussed the question of Indianisation of the Services and they agree that such Indianisation will make for economy. In the so-called security services, including the Indian Civil Service and the Indian Police, the Committee consider that "the advance must necessarily be slower than elsewhere", but they suggest that the judicial service might be Indianised with some rapidity by the recruitment in future of non-Europeans only. In other services, too, the Committee recommend, similar replacement of European by Indian agency should take place. The proposal of the Committee to reduce the scales of salaries of all officers not members of the All-India Services and not employed on specific contracts, is welcome and is the only effective means of bringing down the cost of the administration. Obviously, the Committee have excluded the All-India Services from the scope of the reduction lest they rouse the susceptibilities of the all-powerful "vested interests". But sooner or later the "axe" will have to be applied to them also and the sooner the better.

The Corporation and the Improvement Trust"

The Director of Information in his letter to us on the subject writes:

May I refer you to an editorial note published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of January 15 and headed "The Corporation and the Improvement Trust"? The insinuations and innuendoes appearing therein are quite unjustified. Government is in no way to blame for the delay in handing over to the Corporation the administration of the Improvement Trust and to say that nothing has been done by Government in the matter is untrue.

The draft bill providing for the transfer was forwarded to the Municipality and the Improvement Trust on February 26, 1921, nearly two years ago in order that the views thereon of these two bodies might be obtained. Repeated reminders have been addressed to them, but the only reply received has been that the matter is still under consideration.

Government has done all that it can do in this matter which obviously cannot get any further until the two bodies concerned have expressed their opinion on the bill which gives legal sanction to the transfer.

Moreover, the writer of the note referred to is entirely wrong in his assumption that the subject is a reserved subject in charge of a Member of Council "as the City Trust is now an adjunct of the Development Board." The Improvement Trust is one of the transferred subjects allotted to the Minister for Local Self-Government, and is quite independent of the Development Directorate, although when advisable, the two co-operate."

The Corporation, we trust, will explain the cause of the undue delay on its part in considering the draft Bill. As for the Improvement Trust, is its desire for complete and unfettered freedom to carry out its large and costly schemes responsible for its failure to reply to Government? As for Government, the public still believes that they can do things quick if they are determined to do so. We are thankful to the Director of Information for the information that the Improvement Trust is a "transferred subject" and that there is a Minister responsible for it and although he "cooperates" with the Development Directorate, he is quite "independent" of it.

"Modern Review."

No journal has done so much as "The Modern Review" to popularise the writings of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. The enterprise of our contemporary has found a fresh outlet in the new year and in the January number of the "Review" the reader will find the first seven chapters of Dr. Tagore's Bengali novel "Gora", translated for the first time into English, by his friend and colleague at Shantiniketan, Mr. W. W. Pearson. The novel is the longest of Dr. Tagore's works and has been most popular among the Bengali-knowing public. It is proposed to publish the whole of the novel in the twelve numbers of the "Review" for this year. Besides this, there are several other contributions in the current issue of the "Review" which are of interest. Mr. St. Nihal Singh, after dealing with the attitude of the various parties in Parliament towards India concludes that this country has little to expect at present from them. The sculpture of Bengal is dealt with by Mr. A. K. Maitra and Dr. Miss Stella Kramrisch in an illustrated article, which sheds considerable new light on the subject. The evolution of the Vishwa-Bharati is described by Mr. Aswinikumar Ghose and no one interested in Dr. Tagore's great project ought to fail to read the account given here.

"A Barefaced Robbery."

In a recent issue of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" Mr. St. Nihal Singh has drawn attention to what has been described as a barefaced robbery countenanced by officialdom. He says he recently paid a visit to the Imperial Library at Calcutta and there he was surprised to learn that both copies of each copyrighted book in India, which under the law have to be handed over to Government, are sent off to London, one to be kept at the India Office and the other to be sent to the British Museum. In India itself no copy of the work is kept! When asked why this literary drain from India is tolerated by the authorities in India, Mr. J. A. Chapman, Librarian of the Imperial Library, is reported to have remarked that it was the "worst scandal he knew of",—"a barefaced robbery, for which no excuse exists." India has suffered all these years sufficiently grievously by the drain of her literary, artistic and archaeological treasurers. In the vital interests of the country the drain must be stopped. Let the British Museum by all means be enriched by copies of printed works, but that is no reason why India itself should not have a copyright library of its own. Then, again, why should the India Office misappropriate a copy, while the "Imperial Library" of India itself is left without one? This public scandal must be put a stop to immediately.

Compulsory Education.

A correspondent writes:—"Apropos the extension necessary for enforcing the Schools Committee's scheme to introduce compulsory primary education in F and G Wards, there is a point that deserves the attention of the Schools Committee. I say the Schools Committee and not the staff of the Secretary precisely because the latter seems to be void of sympathy and imagination. There will have to be many new lady teachers appointed in the enforcement of the scheme. There are many ladies who have to stay in the F and G Wards and take the train to Charni Road or Byculla or any other stations on either Railway and then walk to the schools. These lady teachers should be given the first chance to be appointed in the new schools to be hereafter opened in F and G wards. And newcomers should be appointed to the schools in the southern wards of the island. The daily travelling in the trains is harassing enough to men: to women it is unbearable. There is hardly a whole carriage reserved for women in each train. The local trains stop very short at stations and occasions are not rare when a lady due to get down at Matunga Road has to travel to Mahim or even to Bandra. In the cases of lady teachers, therefore, an attempt should be made to minimise the daily travelling by train. It is hoped some chivalrous member of members of the Committee will devote attention to this."

Fourth International Labour Conference.

In his report submitted to the All-India Trade Union Congress, Mr. N. M. Joshi, the representative of the Indian Labour at the Fourth International Labour Conference held at Geneva in October last, describes the proceedings of the Conference so far as they affect Labour in India. The solicitude of Governments and employers for the condition of working classes which was so blatantly advertised when the Peace Treaty was framed seems to have been rather simulated and their suggestion to make the session of the International Labour Conference biennial is a measure of the inconvenience the annual session causes to its original sponsors. Fortunately the retrograde proposal was defeated in the Conference. Mr. Joshi strove hard to secure adequate representation for the workers of non-European countries on the Governing Body or the executive of the Conference. but to no purpose. While European workers are to have six representatives, the non-European world will have only two. The Government of India have, however, secured permanent representation on the Governing Body, by the recognition of India as a Member of chief industrial importance, thanks, we are told, to Lord Chelmsford's advocacy. The Washington conventions have been ratified, so far, only by the Governments of India and Czecho-Slovakia and some Governments are trying to get the conventions modified in their favour. If Governments come to treat the Conventions of International Labour Conferences like the resolutions of Indian Legislatures, which none need take seriously, the International Labour Conference can never hope to be an instrument for the amelioration of the lot of workers, whatever other virtues its sponsors may see in it. The most important resolution discussed during the Fourth Session of the Conference, from India's standpoint, was the one moved by Mr. N. M. Joshi which stated that "a proposal for the establishment of a Special Commission to carry out a detailed enquiry into the living and labour conditions of the working classes in Eastern countries having been laid before the Conference, the Conference decide to ask the Governing Body to institute a preliminary investigation with the means now at the disposal of the International Labour Office and, having regard to the decisions to be taken, to submit a report for examination by the 1923 Conference." The resolution was opposed by the Government Delegate for India and lost in the Conference, for want of a quorum. Mr. Joshi was, however, fortunate in getting a resolution passed, requesting the Governing Body "to consider the expediency of instituting the services of National Correspondents in Eastern countries, and especially in Japan and India."

AT LAUSANNE.

BRITISH DELEGATION'S MANOEUVRES.

ITALIANS SWALLOW THE BAIT.

TRIUMPH OF ENGLISH PROTESTANTS OVER CATHOLICS.

CONFLICTING VIEWS ON REPARATIONS.

(From our Special Correspondent at the Peace Conference.)

LAUSANNE, Jan. 17, 7 p.m.

The British delegation acting through the channel of English journalists seeks to create a pessimistic atmosphere and to give the impression of a Turkish probability of rupture owing to *intransigeance*. Well-informed circles see in this manoeuvre a bluff designed to impress not only the Turks but also the other Allies and induce the latter to bring pressure to bear upon the Turkish delegation. Italian circles seem to have been drawn by this English manoeuvre, and are complaining to the Turks, saying that the *intransigeance* of the Turkish delegation is blocking the efforts made by the Italians to bring about a reconciliation.

The position of the British delegation is strongly influenced by the difference of opinion between English Catholics and Protestants on the tactics to be followed in dealing with the Turks. The Catholics think the English insistence on the maintenance of the Greek Patriorchate was inopportune and think it would have been preferable to yield to the Turks on that question and get in exchange advantages in matters more substantial to British interests. The Protestants think of on the contrary, that the question of the Patriarchate is of first class interest from the point of view of Anglican projects for the union of the churches.

The Protestant triumph coincides with the departure of the Catholic Tyrrell, chief adviser to the British delegation, who is replaced by the Protestant Eyre-Crowe, Permenant Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office.

CUSTOMS TARIFF.

Progress has been made on the question of Customs tariff, the Allies being disposed to accept a transition period of three years. Agreement has been reached also as to the application of co-efficients 5 and 12 to the Turkish differential tariff. The Allies insist only on the application of the co-efficient 9 to certain articles porticularly interesting notably fruits for Italy, leather goods for France and cotton goods for England.

The French delegate Bompard leaves to-day for Paris with five experts to study with the Government questions in dispute relative to the total of the Ottoman debt and Reparations. The French delegation insists on the payment of reparation for personal losses only by Turkey offering long delays and stating that it is insisting only on the principle of payment of reparations by the conquered.

The Turkish delegation, on the other hand, insists on reciprocity in reparations without distinction between conquerors and conquered, refusing to accept the new methods inaugurated by the Allies at Versailles and invoking all international precedents to show that reparation of personal losses has always been imposed on both belligerents.

LATER.

The departure of English and Italian financial experts for Paris to take part in the discussions shows the importance of the meeting.

AMERICAN SOLICITUDE FOR TURKY.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS AGREED TO

LEAFIELD, Jan. 18.

Newspaper correspondents at Lausanne state that some attempts are being made to stimulate the pace of the lagging conference and that Mr. Child, the American observer, in particular is trying to impress upon the Turks that the United States Government cannot tolerate the recalcitrant attitude regarding capitulations. It is understood that Mr. Child has supported Lord Curzon in reminding the Turks that failure on their part to sign the treaty including agreement on this question would mean that Turkey would find herself without the financial assistance of Britain and America, which she needs for her economic reconstruction. Newspapers add that the Turks have been given clearly to understand that while the Allies are willing to surrender all capitulations, they insist on establishment by the Turks of a provisional judicial system which they approve of for the transfer period, during which the necessary reform of Turkish justice is being carried out.—(B. O. W.)

EXCHANGE OF POPULATIONS.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 18.

Advance has to be recorded in the work of the Sub-Commission concerned with exchange of populations. The plan of the Allied experts for exchange of hostages, civil prisoners and war prisoners has been entirely accepted by both the Turks and the Greeks. A convention embodying this plan will be signed immediately. Agreement of plans for exchange of populations has been reached and will then come into force at once as a special arrangement outside the main treaty.

The "Daily News" correspondent says that it has been decided that the first ship shall take Turks home from Greece and then bring back Greeks from Anatolia. When ten thousand Turks and ten thousand Greeks have been restored, the twenty thousand Greeks still remaining in Turkish hands will stay where they are till complete peace is signed.—(B. O. W.)

AGREEMENT FOR DISPOSAL OF EMIGRANTS' PROPERTY.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Lausanne.—The Sub Commission dealing with exchange of populations has reached an agreement with regard to the removal of goods and chattels of emigrants and also the disposal of immovable properties including churches and mosques, which will be valued and sold to the benefit of the respective communities. A special Commission composed of one Turk and one Greek with a neutral chairman selected by the League of Nations, will supervise the disposal.—Reuter.

EMPIRE FOREIGN POLICY.

PLEA FOR PREMIERS' CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Discussing the Empire foreign policy the "Times" to-day declares that the European situation renders the meetings of the Imperial statesmen more imperative than ever. The Dominions are momentarily compelled to watch as spectators the adventure which they are unable to influence. The Peace of Europe hangs by a thread and decisions may be taken affecting the life and prosperity of every citizen of the Empire. It is, therefore, essential that the decisions should express the united views of the constituent nations of the British Commonwealth and that those bound by the consequences of the policy should share in its determination. The war time practice of frequent personal consultation between the premiers of the Empire renewed at the Imperial Conference in 1921 and it is to further meetings of this kind that the people of the Empire must look for fixing the broad lines of Imperial foreign policy. The British Government's procedure of keeping the Dominions informed of the current developments has doubtless become permanent condition. The continuance the present compromise is the frequent meeting of the Premiers' conference witho which a united policy of the Empire is not attainable. The necessity is greater than ever at the time of unsettlement and crisis. Therefore on all grounds, says the paper, it is urgently important to the British Commonwealth that the Premiers' conferenc should meet in 1923.—Reuter.

PROSPECTS OF SILVER.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S ESTIMATE.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Messrs. Montagu's weekly report states: "The high cash price of silver in January 15th was due to bazaar's continuing to buy for export, while the scarcity of silver for immediate delivery created a large premium for cash. Some Indian sales have been effected and some supplies have been forthcoming from the Continent. China has not been active, though business has been done with that country both ways."

Messrs. Montagu's Annual Bullion Letter says:—"The absorption of silver by India and China has been so large that some decline may be expected unless the price is really cheap. Probably, within a year, the output of the United States may again come for sale into the world's markets which are already overstocked with demonetised silver. Still larger production in Mexico is probable; further improvements in Canadian production are also possible. Therefore, the future movements of the price of silver cannot be considered favourably. Heavy set-back to quotations may, in the long run, affect the output; but, there is always a possibility of the price's creating very low records during the next two years unless some unknown helpful factor comes to play."—Reuter.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL SHARES.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

On the Stock Exchange the Anglo-Persian Oil Company shares were introduced this morning quoted at half a crown premium.—Reuter.

BRITISH DEBT

COMMISSION ABORTIVE.

MR. BELDWIN RETURNS HOME.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Washington.—To-morrow's meeting of the Debt Funding Commission will be in the nature of leave-taking.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin and his colleagues will leave for home on January 20th.

The Americans have intimated the British that President Harding will be unable to assent to any plan which is not likely to receive the approval of the present session of the Congress, thereby delaying settlement for at least a year and likewise holding up negotiations with other European nations in which, it is hoped, the British arrangements will serve as a precedent. It is pointed out that the grounds will be sufficiently cleared to enable the final details to be settled through the exchange of diplomatic telegrams.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Washington.—Members of the American Debt Funding Commission state that the suggested figure of three per cent. interest on British debt is not favoured as it is below the rate that America is paying on certain loans. It is still hoped that an agreement on principle will be reached and possibly the British delegation will delay their departure if no agreement is reached by Saturday.—Reuter.

MR. STANLEY BALDWIN'S RETURN

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Reuter learns that Mr. Stanley Baldwin will probably return to England from Washington in a few days to consult the Cabinet with regard to debt funding negotiations. Emphasis is given to the statement that there has been no rupture; the conversations are merely suspended and there is no reason to suppose that Mr. Baldwin will not return to Washington soon. It is pointed out that there is now only a small difference regarding the rate of interest and the term of payment. Both sides have made concessions and have exceeded their instructions.—Reuter.

RECONSTRUCTION OF AUSTRIA.

BRITAIN AGREES TO SIGN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 18.

The British Government is sympathetically considering the request of the Austrian Government for the conclusion of a commercial treaty. Although such a treaty would offer no particular advantage to Britain which under the peace treaties is already entitled to "most favoured nation" treatment, it is considered desirable to encourage by precept and example such rapprochements with Austria, particularly by neighbouring States. The position of Austria will be reviewed by a meeting of the League of Nations Council which opens at Geneva next Tuesday. The Austrian Government appears to have made considerable effort to reform internal edministration and the effect of these is regarded in London as distinctly promising. The hope is strongly entertained here that both in the interests of Austria and of all European countries who are members of the League, the full amount of the loan to Austria will have been guaranteed by the time the Council meets. In addition to the original guarantors, namely, Britain, France, Czecho-Slovakia and Italy, other countries including Spain, Belgium and Switzerland are now participating.—(B. O. W.)

SEQUEL TO GLASGOW POLICE RAIDS.

REPUBLICANS SENTENCED FOR CARRYING ARMS.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The sequel to Glasgow police raids on January 11th, when twenty-three persons, including a woman, were arrested, is that four men have been sentenced in Glasgow to two months with hard labour. The woman has been awarded two months without hard labour. The charge was that of contravening the Firearms Act All were connected with the Republican Army. One admitted he had received orders to shoot a man in Glasgow. The woman, when arrested, was carrying a parcel. Inside were two revolvers, one thousand cartridges, and one hundred detonators. The other men who were arrested were discharged.—Reuter.

MR. HENDERSON RETURNED.

NEW CASTLE EAST BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

The Newcastle East bye-election, necessitated by the death of the Labour member, Mr. Bell, has resulted as follows:—

Arthur Henderson	11,066
Major Barnes	(figures mutilated)
Captain Gee, V.C.	6,480

—Reuter.

Paris.—The disorders mentioned in the "Liberte" took place in Dortmund.—Reuter.

CHAURI-CHAURA SENTENCES.

THEIR SEVERITY CONDEMNED.

VERDICT OF CALCUTTA ENGLISHMEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

Messrs. B. W. Bean, E. C. Dewick, H. D. B. Harford and C. S. Milford of St. Paul's College and School, Calcutta, write to the Press about Chauri Chaura sentences as follows:—

"From our own experience we believe that there is a considerable body of English opinion in India which has been seriously disquieted by these sentences. To many of us they appear not only to exceed the requirements of justice but also to be in danger of defeating the one purpose which we all have at heart, namely, prevention of recurrence of such outrages in future. Publication of so long a list of death sentences, nearly a year after the perpetration of the crime, is only too likely to intensify the very atmosphere of hatred and bitterness out of which such unexpected outbursts spring up. Neither in this matter nor in its apathetic attitude to the victims of the Moplah train tragedy has the Anglo-Indian Press expressed the unanimous judgment of English folk in India. Among us there is a body of opinion which, though no doubt it is only a minority and is not always quick to find means of expressing its views, is yet considerable in size and influence and which is much more nearly in sympathy with the general Indian estimate of current events. Hope of the future lies in generous mutual recognition and fellowship among all those who honestly desire to be freed from prejudices and to form a fair and true judgment on all problems which confront us.

SJT. SARAT KUMAR GHOSH.

The Barisal correspondent of the "Servant" writes:—

Ever since the news of the Chauri Chaura judgment reached Barisal Sjt. Sarat Kumar Ghosh is passing his days in prayers for light from the Almighty, without taking any sort of food for these five days: Let Chauri Chaura be the merging ground for all differences among the leaders of the nation.

DEATH OF BRITISH GUARDSMAN.

HARINGTON WARNS TURKISH POLICE COMMANDANT.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Constantinople.—The British Coldstream Guardsman who was recently murdered was buried with military honours. Essad Bey, Commandant of the Turkish Police, was summoned to General Headquarters where General Harington warned him that if such incidents happened again, the British military authorities would take their own measures to protect the troops. Essad Bey promised to do his utmost to secure the murderer and agree to strengthen patrols.—Reuter.

THE ALDERSHOT COMMAND.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The War Office announces that Sir Phillip Chetwode will take up the Aldershot Command on April 1st, in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Morland who is relinquishing his post on account of ill-health. Sir Robert Whigham will succeed Sir Phillip Chetwode as Adjutant-General.—Reuter.

TRAIN COLLISION IN LONDON.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 18.

While the fog was at its densest in London this morning a boat-train from Southampton carrying passengers from le Havre and Paris ran into the rear of a passenger train from Portsmouth outside the Waterloo station. Fortunately, the train was travelling slowly and no-one was injured, though the rear carriage of the Portsmouth train was derailed and partially wrecked.—(B. O. W.)

JIM LARKIN PARDONED.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Albeny.—The Governor of New York has pardoned Jim Larkin, the Irish strike leader, who has been serving five years imprisonment for conviction on a charge of criminal anarchy.—Reuter

ASSOCIATION CUP-TIE REPLAYS.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The Cup-tie replays resulted as follows:—Corinthians one, Brighton one (after extra time); Arsenal one, Liverpool four; Bradford one, Everton nil; Leeds three, Portsmouth one; Manchester United two, Bradford City nil; Notts County nil, Plymouth one; Southampton three, Newcastle one; Watford two, Cardiff three (after extra time); Stalybridge nil, West Bromwich two.

Scottish:—Royal Albert nil, Clyde Bank nil (after extra time); Bathgate three, East Stirling two.—Reuter.

TIGHTENING THE GRIP.

MINE-OWNERS UNMOVED BY FRENCH THREAT.

DETERMINED NOT TO DELIVER COAL.

HEAVY DECLINE OF THE MARK.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Essen.—The French authorities are taking steps to control the movement of coal and have established control stations at Essen, Werden, Mulheim, Bottrop and Oberhausen which will also direct the use of rolling stock. It is significant that none of the 20,000 trucks despatched from the Ruhr to Germany during past 24 hours have returned. It is reported that the German Government have ordered that the coal waggons be not returned to the Ruhr. It is understood that the German mine-owners have been given time until noon to-day to decide whether they propose to carry out the orders of the French. If they refuse, as, undoubtedly, they will, further sanctions will be immediately enforced. The properties of Krupps, Stinnes, and Thyssen will be the first to suffer as they are the richest in Germany and the leaders of industrial warfare.—Reuter.

Berlin.—It is announced that the offices of the Hugo Stinnes Company have been transferred from Mulheim to Hamburg.—Reuter.

COAL OWNERS' DECLARATION.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Essen.—Representatives of the Ruhr mine owners have handed to the occupation authorities a long declaration, signed by each individually, reaffirming their determination not to deliver coal to France or Belgium.—Reuter.

THREAT OF COURT MARTIAL.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Paris—A Semi-official statement says that the continued diversion of trainloads of coal to France and Belgium has been effected without any incident. The coal owners have not hitherto replied to requisitioning orders. Six owners have been warned last evening that they will be summoned before a court-martial if they persisted in their resistance. The German Imperial Coal Commissioner arrived at Essen yesterday and had a lengthy interview with the representatives of the Allied Coal Mines Bureau with a view to ensuring deliveries of reparations coal to the Allies. The scope of the conversation is not known but whatever may have been settled, the collection of coal tax in paper marks begins to-day on behalf of the Allies.—Reuter.

SEIZURE OF COAL.

CONFERENCE WITH RY. STAFF.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Essen, 18th.—A French official statement declares that owing to Germany's diversion of barges of coal intended for France and Belgium, a number of barges intended for the unoccupied parts of Germany have been seized. The measures have been taken to prevent the loading of similar cargoes.

The French authoritis, adds the statement met the railway staff yesterday with the object of enlisting their co-operation. Proceedings were fairly friendly.

The Army of occupation consists of six divisions.

Thyssen has departed for Hamburg which is now the seat of the Coal Syndicate.—Reuter.

FRENCH REQUISITIONING COAL.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Dusseldorf.—A French official statement says that the military operations have concluded and that the future sanctions will be economic and not military.

The French now control and regulate the coal traffic. The Germans to-day offered deliveries of coal to Italy, but the latter is acting in conjunction with the French and Belgians.

Consequent to the Germans' not complying with the order to resume coal deliveries, the French are requisitioning coal and are proceeding to take measures against individual industrialists. The statement concludes that the mines are working normally and there is no indication of any trouble.—Reuter.

FRENCH ORDER FOR EXPLOITATION OF STATE FORESTS.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Paris.—Orders have been given for the immediate exploitation of the State forests on the left bank of the Rhine as a sanction following the default in timber deliveries.—Reuter.

CONTROL OF GERMAN FORESTS.

COAL TAX TO BE COLLECTED BY ALLIES

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Paris.—Under the scheme of requisitions, the first trainload of coal was despatched to-day. It is understood that it was originally intended for Bavaria, but was diverted to the West.

A Semi-official statement says as a result of Germany's latest defaults the French and Belgian Governments have decided to collect immediately on account of the Allies the coal tax hitherto imposed by the German Government. Italy associates herself with this action. The three Governments are considering the question of other penalties. Preparations are being made for the control of state forests, and the establishment of a customs line around the ruhr is being considered.—Reuter.

GERMANS FIRE ON BELGIAN DETACHMENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Brussels.—The Ministry of War have received a telegram showing that the incident of a Belgian detachment's being fired on in the Ruhr district was simply due to some drunken Germans firing revolvers to which the Belgians retaliated. No casualties were inflicted.—Reuter.

FRENCH LIKELY TO EXTEND AREA OF OCCUPATION.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Berlin.—An Essen telegram says that a large number of troops are proceeding towards the East, engendering the belief that the French will extend their area of occupation to-day.

The French have not hitherto exercised the threatened control of movement of coal from Ruhr to the interior, consignments of which are proceeding normally. Transport of reparations coal has not yet been resumed.—Reuter.

COMMUNISTS vs. SOCIALISTS IN DUSSELDORF.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The "Liberte's" Dusseldorf correspondent reports disorders culminating in a pitched battle between nationalists and communists. The French did not intervene, but as a precautionary measure despatched two cavalry regiments with a tank section.—Reuter.

INCIDENTS AT ESSEN.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Essen.—A couple of "incidents" have occurred in the neigabourhood. A barber at Kettwing was stoned whilst posting up French advertisments and the windows of his shop were broken. A crowd at Steele mobbed a German girl who was seen at the cinema accompanied by two French soldiers and her hair was cut off. The soldiers were obliged to seek police protection.—Reuter

STINNES CANCELS CANADIAN CONTRACTS.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The Havas' representative at Dusseldorf learns on good authority that, owing to occupation of the Ruhr, Herr Hugo Stinnes has cancelled the contract for iron ore with Canadian companies. As a consequence, 2,200 workers in Newfoundland are likely to be thrown into idleness.—Reuter.

FURTHER DECLINE OF THE MARK.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

News from the Ruhr has had further disquieting influence on the London Foreign Exchange Market. German marks are now quoted at 84 to 85 thousand, French francs 69.15 and Belgian francs 75.60. Sterling on New York has receded to 4.65 3/8 owing to the hitch in debt funding negotiations at Washington.

Marks closed to-day at from 86,000 to 87,000. Sterling on New York was 4.64 and a half; French francs 69.70 and Belgians 76.25.—Reuter.

DEMORALISATION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGES

LEAFIELD, Jan. 18.

Developments in the Ruhr area were responsible for further demoralisation in foreign exchanges to-day. Marks continued their downward course and made a new low record of 84,500. It is pointed out, however, that the volume of business is now in inverse ratio to collapse of value and that new transactions are almost non-existent. French and Belgian francs and the Italian lire showed declines.—(B. O. W.)

GERMANS DECLINE TO ATTEND REPARATIONS COMMISSION.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Paris.—The Germans have declined an invitation to attend a meeting of the Reparations Commission over the question of benzine deliveries to Italy.—Reuter.

REPARATIONS DELIVERIES.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Berlin.—Although deliveries on account of the reparations to Belgium and France have ceased, it is stated that they continue to be made to Britain, Italy, Jugo-Slavia and Poland.—Reuter.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FOR MEMEL.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Paris.—The Ambassadors' Conference have decided to send an Extraordinary Commission to Memel to constitute a Provisional Government under the aegis of the Allies.—Reuter.

BE TRUE TO MAHATMA.

PROVE YOUR FAITH BY DEEDS.

"SPIN, WEAVE AND PUT ON KHADI."

REMEMBER HIS LAST MESSAGE.

GANDHI DAY CELEBRATIONS.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajakiya Sabha a public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya last night to celebrate the Tenth Gandhi Day, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay presiding.

Mrs. Gokhalay said it appeared they had almost forgotten the existence of Mahatma Gandhi, and they had also forgotten to do their duty. But even if a few Indians could remember the Mahatma and do their duty to their country, it was enough. The eighteenth of each month was a holiday and they must observe it as such and they must do at least some work for their Motherland on that day. There was greater responsibility on the people now, because the leaders had separated from the general public and had formed a party of their own. The leaders and their following had parted company. It was up to them to show by their work now that they had realised the Mahatma's message in a greater degree than even their leaders! It was upto them to show by their deeds that they had truly imbibed the Mahatma's advice for the regeneration of their Motherland! Were they capable of the necessary sacrifice towards that end? She hoped so. They had supported the resolutions at Gaya, and now it was their duty to give effect to them. It was no use merely passing a resolution, unless they gave effect to it. Otherwise what was the use of having such a great leader as the Mahatma. Were they worthy of such a great leader and were they worthy of his great sacrifices for them. Let them then prove it by their deeds and not by mere words! Let them show to the world that they were the worthy disciples of the greatest living man.

INDIA IN SOMNOLENCE.

Swami Satyadev said great men were born in this country and they had sacrificed themselves for their Motherland; there had been continuous sacrifices for a long time past on their part. Since the Mahatma was in jail the people of this country had become somnolent, and the speaker felt that Indians were not capable of feeling their responsibility in times of great crisis. Why did not Indians realise their great responsibility, their great burden, and task, and why were they not doing it? He had observed the same state of things everywhere in the country. But what was the root-cause of this somnolence? Were Indians incapable of winning freedom for India? Were they never to win Swaraj for India? What was the cause of such a great fall in their mentality? Not that there was no awakening in India. The climax of their awakening was reached in 1921, and since then there was a continuous decline. There was always an occasion like that, in the affairs of a country but they had failed to take advantage of that surge of patriotic awakening, and there was again lethargy all over India. India had not taken advantage of the great opportunity of 1921, and he wondered whether they would have such an occasion again. He did not know what should be done now Nobody knew what was the best way out of this *impasse*. Nobody knew the best remedy for this lethargy of theirs. He asked them to consider this problem seriously. The question of Swaraj was running away from them: Swaraj was in fact leaving them, and they were at a loss to do anything to achieve it. He appealed to them to be true soldiers in the cause of Swaraj and sacrifice themselves completely for it. What he asked them to do was to be sincere,—sincere in anything and everything they did. Let them not be flippant or light-hearted; let them be serious and feel their great responsibility. Were they serious enough in their duty? Let it be the smallest work they were doing for their country, but let it be done in a spirit of seriousness. in a spirit of sincerity. Let them be true to themselves, and being true to themselves they could be true to the country which had given them birth.

Mr. R. G. Tripathi said the Mahatma's message was true for all time, and it was for all patriotic Indians to follow it in their lives and be worthy of the great leader who was now in jail suffering for them. Without sacrifice they could not do anything. Without sacrifice freedom was impossible of attainment. They had done nothing, in the way of their national regeneration since the imprisonment of the Mahatma and he hoped they would now at least not fail to do the task they had undertaken.

Mr. L. G. Khare said their critics said that N. C. O. was dead, but the next few months would show them that it was very much alive. It was a greater force in the rural parts of India than even in the cities. He would tell Lord Reading that the N.C.O.'s would not be deterred by all his threats from doing their duty. The N. C. O.'s were not going to be frightened out of their duty. Their leaders, however, were going to enter the Councils, saying that they were in the Congress. They were doing things, in a way which they ought not to have done, claiming that they were of the Congress. They were told by their leaders that they were going to convert the public to their views; but they did not know by what process that was going to be done. He feared that their friends who were deviating from the Mahatma's message did not know their own minds. They did not hear to-day of responsive cooperation, or such other things. But they heard of abuse and misrepresentations.

He appealed to all to unite at least on the 18th of each month for the good of their country.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S CELEBRATION.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a public meeting was held yesterday, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, to celebrate the Gandhi Day, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding. Mrs. Naidu said they were celebrating the Gandhi Day with a view to taking stock of the work done by them during the month for their country and she hoped they were not lagging behind.

Jogini Maya said it was the Mahatma's desire to win Swaraj by means of Khadi and to that end they should all work. If the whole population of India could use Khaddar Swaraj would be an accomplished fact in a moment for that denoted that there was solidarity in the country and that they were all of one mind. It was their duty to obey the wishes of the Mahatma and thus carry on the work he had so much at heart. She was sorry that many of the women had not yet given up the use of foreign cloth. If they would but spin and weave, she was sure they would be purified in their minds and thus speed on the work of the country. By using foreign cloth they were going against their *dharma*, for they were starving their own countrymen for the sake of mere vanity. They would have to make some sort of sacrifice for their country and the wearing of khadi was the smallest sacrifice they could give. Were they unable to do even that much for their beloved leader who was now in jail? She asked them to give up their love for foreign fineries which killed their own industries as also their own countrymen. Mills were no blessing to this country as they made slaves of free workmen, and polluted the atmosphere with the dirty soot which the chimnies emitted, therefore, Khadi was good from all points of view and they should always use that.

Mrs. Aventikabai Gokhalay, speaking on behalf of the Municipal Nationalist Party, said both Mr. Patel and Mrs. Naidu had gone to England to get Indian women enfranchised and now that they had succeeded in their object, they must take advantage of that privilege. If women were sent to the Corporation they would work for the women in Bombay. Now that they had come forward as candidates it was the duty of our women in the city to see that they were elected. If they were elected, they would see that there were more maternity hospitals established in the city; they would advance the cause of female education; they would spread the use of khadi and popularise spinning; they would see that the health of the people was improved. She had experience of the slums of Bombay both in Parel and other places and her party would see that they were done away with. They would see that the people got a proper supply of water for their requirements. She asked the women to induce their husbands to register their votes in favour of the women candidates and the Nationalist Party, for by sending them into the Corporation they would be serving their own cause, as well as that of the city.

Miss Bachubai Lotwalla said the Nationalist Party was ardently desirous of serving the public in the city and she asked that it should be given an opportunity of so doing. The Municipality was maintained out of the taxes of the people, poor as well as rich, and both should get equal advantages from the Municipal Administration.

ENLISTMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

Mrs. Pramila Mehta said a new party was now formed in the country and the Council party was going to convert the country to its own views. The Congress had asked the country to register 50,000 volunteers and collect 25 lakhs of rupees for the purpose of winning Swaraj. She appealed to them to register their names soonest possible and to give their mite towards the national cause. It was no easy thing to be a volunteer; it meant hard work and untold sufferings. Only if they were ready to undergo that they could join as volunteers. But what were women going to do in this mighty struggle? Were they going to take their share, or were they going to sit quiet? Their duty was clear and it was to spin and weave and use nothing but khadi. Khadi should be their watchword and nothing but khadi should be used by them. They could advance the cause of khadi by voting for the Nationalist Municipal candidates; they could also make the city cleaner and better. Let them look at the roads in their own locality and also in fashionable parts of the city. If they wanted to remove all those stains from the Municipal administration then they must give their votes to the nationalist party. They must remember the 29th, and remembering it, do their duty to the country. If they failed in sending the Nationalist Municipal Party into the Corporation, the loss would be theirs, for the city would continue to be administered on the same lines as it was now. If it was their desire to make a cleaner city of Bombay, then they should send in only such men into the Corporation as would look after the interests of the poor people in Bombay.

With the singing of a national song the proceedings terminated.

DIE HARDS IN ASSEMBLY

DISUNION AMONGST NON-OFFICIALS

FATE OF PARTY SYSTEM.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 18.

Neither the Government of India nor the Legislative Assembly could be congratulated on the progress they have made with the discusion of the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill. The Bill it must be admitted is extraordinary both for its size and importance, but there can be no excuse whatever for the snail like speed with which the amendments are dealt. So far only thirty amendments have been disposed of and there remain about four hundred to be gone through. At this rate it is feared the rest of this month will be completely taken up for the consideration of this one amending bill leaving no room for discussion of non-official business of which there is a good accumulation. This unconscionable delay is due to two reasons: one the attitude of the Government members and the other the lack of unity among the non-officials. Sir Malcolm Hailey the new Home Member, Sir Henry Moncriff Smith the de-facto Law Member and Mr. Tonkison form a splendid combination which no non-official in the House can attempt to pierce through. Several attempts were however, made in that direction by some well-intentioned beings but there was such a lack of organisation among the non-officials as a whole that on no important item could they succeed and as if the official list was not complete in its die hard character Sir Mahamad Shafi, the *de jure* Law Member occasionally contributed to the debate by exhibitions of his legal learning which only brought forth some rather uncomplimentary remarks from his non-official Indian friends in their private conversations. "What a difference between Vincent and Hailey and between Sapru and Shafi" is the one query that is now heard everywhere among the non-official members who apparently feel very keenly the absence of both Sir William Vincent and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. It is a pity that the new Home Member and the new Law Member have not endeavoured to obtain the confidence of the non-official House as their predecessors in office did. This defect, unless remedied, will, I am certain, affect considerably the business relations between the Government and the non-official side of the Legislature.

Sir M. Hailey is socially an excellent person but while sitting in the treasury bench he is unnecessarily rude. Sir M. Shafi is well meaning but absolutely unconvincing. It is hoped both of them will instead of always depending on their own supposed infallibility take the non-officials into their confidence and sometimes be even guided by them.

NON-OFFICIAL PARTIES.

The non-officials on their part have a great deal to learn. They started a party system as it is found in British Parliament, but they find signs of dissension and disunion born of communal and personal differences. Some members were not elected to certain Committees and forthwith they sent in their resignations. Some communal questions arose and the Hindus did not, it is stated, wholeheartedly support the Mahomedans. This was another cause for some more resignations. In this way the democratic party, the only party in the Assembly, which carries some weight and authority is now faced with a situation which is not very encouraging. Its strength has fallen to 31 but Mr. Rangachari and Mr. Seshagiri Iyer, the two chief spokesmen, and Mr. Ginwala, the chief whip, now intend to hold a meeting on Friday with a view to consider how best to increase the strength of the party in quality by weeding out some undesirables and at same time work for an increase in number of reliable members. While the Democratic Party is thus endeavouring to strengthen its ranks the National Party is working with its 30 members under the temporary leadership of Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikar who will have to give room to Sir Sivaswami Iyer when he returns from England. As the Government benches are getting stronger and stronger under the leadership of Sir M. Hailey it will be advisable for the leaders of both the National and the Democratic parties to strengthen the non-official group by a coalition of both the parties. Otherwise there is every likelihood of the Government coming out victorious on all occasions backed as it is by the nominated block and the band of johukumists.

IMPOTENCY OF LEGISLATURE.

A glaring example of the importency of the Legislature and of the Government of India's indifference to the wishes of even the cooperating Liberals is afforded by the Home Member's information vouchsafed to the Assembly at the question time. Mr. Neogy asked about the fate of the bill passed in the Council of State and introduced in the Legislative Assembly providing a preliminary warning on occasions when firearms are used for dispersal of unlawful assemblies. Sir Malcolm Hailey replied with an apparently easy conscience that the Bill had been withdrawn, because further examination showed that it was not possible to provide satisfactorily by legislation for a principle which had, hitherto, been regulated by executive orders not only in India but, also, in England. The House was, of course, not satisfied with this reply and Mr. Rangachari asked a further question to which the Home Member replied that the rules relating to firing on crowds were being framed. Mr. Rangachari asked further whether the Assembly would be given an opportunity of examining them. "no" was the curt reply of the Home Member. This answer is surely illustrative of the mentality of the new head of Law and Order and indicative of the way the wind is blowing. A moderate of the Moderates like Mr. Sastri gets a bill passed in the Council of State and when it comes to the Assembly a number of amendments are forthcoming at the mere sight of which the Government, out of fear, withdraw the measure on the alleged ground that it is impossible to provide by legislation a principle regulated by executive orders, but in order to appease the non-official clamour some rules are stated to be framed but the Legislature will have no opportunity of examining them. This is really an untimed cut on poor Mr. Sastri, but he must be the same old Liberal.

I understand that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru will probably preside over the Peasant Conference in Delhi on the 8th, 9th and tenth of February.

FRONTIER EXPEDITION.

COST OVER 21 CRORES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 18.

The Legislative Assembly reassembled at eleven this morning. Attendance further dwindled to-day. Hardly sixty members were present. To-day's sitting was also devoted to further consideration of the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill. Ten questions were asked—all by Mr. J. Choudhury.

Sir Basil Blackett replied that the loss on the sale of reverse councils in 1920 ,i.e., the difference between the number of rupees received in India and the cost at which the funds for meeting reverse councils were remitted to England amounted to Rs. 28/- crores. He added that a memorandum on exchange gains and losses during the five years 1917-18 to 1921-1922 would soon be published.

Replying to a number of supplementary questions on the subjects of the sale of councils undertaken recently, the Finance Member said the sale was undertaken solely for the purposes of providing the Secretary of State with funds to meet Indian expenditure and did not involve any policy. Theoretically it would show a loss on the calculation of two shillings basis but as a matter of fact considering the present rate of exchange there may be some gain. If this had to be remitted to the Secretary of State it was better to remit it at the present rate of exchange. He added that it was not possible to say what effects sales would have on the imports and exports of the country but at present these were paying for certain number of imports.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Burdon replying to Mr. Choudhry said that the total military expenditure incurred during two years 1920/21 and 1921/22 in connection with the North-western Frontier expeditions was Rs. 68,957,128/-, Rs. 68,180,584 being spent in 1920/21 and Rs. 876,544 in 1921/22. The total expenditure incurred on the occupation of Waziristan and Wana column during the two years was Rs. 213,289,619/- being Rs. 144,010,480/- in 1920/21 and Rs. 69,279,139/- in 1921/22.

Answering another question, the Army Secretary said in so far as matters could be judged by the presen experience it could not be sair that the air operaions had yet effected savings in military expenditure. Further, he observed, that it would not be in the public interest to give an idea of the military strength in the Frontier.

I. M. S. FIGURES.

In reply to a question regarding Indian Medical Service, Mr. Burdon said during the war 1004 Indians were granted temporary commissions in the Indian Medical Service; of this 97 had been granted permanent commissions, 154 were still serving in temporary capacity, while the number of demobilized officers plus casualities was 753. The present strength of the service was 709, of this number 554 were Europeans and 155 Indians.

A number of questions were also asked regarding the recent floods in Bengal. Government said they had received a report regarding the extent to which railway embankments were responsible for the floods in certain parts and hoped to publish it soon.

After the question time the discussion of amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code Bill was proceeded with. More than half an hour was occupied in an abortive attempt made by Mr. Agnihotri to reduce the period for which a person on conviction could be bound for keeping peace from three years to one year, provided the Court finds it necessary to require such person to execute a bond.

Mr. Agnihotri then moved that a Magistrate before requiring a person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond for keeping peace must be satisfied on information and on taking such evidence, if any, as is adduced that the person is likely to committ breach of peace or disturb public tranquillity.

Sir Mahammad Shafi explained the safeguards provided in the Code in the interest of the person against whom an order was issued. In conclusion the Law Member agreed to amend the section so that the Magistrate could require a person to show cause why he should not execute a bond only, if in his opinion, there were sufficient grounds for it. This suggestion of the law Member was agreed to.

REVISION OF CASES.

Mr. Rangachariar moved the addition of a new clause to section 107 of the code providing that "in all cases where action is taken under this section to prevent a person or persons from holding or addressing meetings, a report shall be forthwith made to the Sessions Judge who may call for and examine the record of any proceedings for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the correctness, legality or propriety of the same and pass such orders as he thinks fit." Mr. Rangachariar said after seeing the use which the Government had of late made of the sections 107 and 144 in political cases he wondered why the Government should have taken the trouble of passing repressive measures and the Rowlatt Act, and giving birth to Satyagraha and Non-co-operation. The two sections had proved so handy that the non-co-operators did not believe in courts. They had not defended themselves with the result that in several cases Magistrates had been encouraged to abuse their powers under these sections. His amendment involved no danger, on the other hand it provided a remedy, a very necessary remedy against abuse and misapplication of section 107. The power of revision by the Sessions Court was already recognised under other sections and it was better to provide it in the case or section 107 as well, because both the Government and the people had faith in the sessions judges.

Mr. J. Choudhury suggested that the house should not proceed piecemeal with sections 107, 108, 109 and 110 of the Code but make such alterations in them as to embody the principle of recommendations on the subject contained in Greave's committee report namely that where a person is called upon to show cause why he should not furnish security he may outside the presidency town apply to district and sessions judge and in a presidency town to High Court that the matter may be heard by the sessions judge or the High Court. Such court may then send for record and after giving hearing pass such orders at it thinks fit.

The amendment was put to vote and rejected by 43 against 28 votes.

Mr. Iswar Saran moved an omission of that clause in section 110 which includes those persons who are considered so desperate and dangerous as to render their being at large without security hazardous to the community. The mover quoted the opinion of Mr. Justice Straight of the Allahabad High Court in support of his proposal.

At quarter to five the Assembly adjourned till Saturday when Mr. Iswar Saran's amendment will be further discussed.

To-day the Assembly disposed of only three more clauses of the Bill of 159 clauses.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

CHEERFUL AND IN GOOD HEALTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 18.

The Associated Press is informed that there is no truth in the rumour that Mahatma Gandhi is suffering from melancholia or depression. He is cheerful and in good health.

GUJARAT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

PLAN OF FUTURE WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 18.

The Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee has appointed a Committee to carry out the resolutions of the Congress by touring in different districts, organising Congress Committees, enlisting 3,000 volunteers for civil disobedience and collecting 3 lakhs of rupees for the Tilak Swaraj Fund before the 30th April. The Committee will also enlist volunteers for doing constructive work at least one hour per day or one day per week. It will also from time to time publish the accounts of the activities in the province and issue leaflets defending the Congress against newspapers and other attacks.

EUROPEAN AWAKENING IN INDIA.

COL. CRAWFORD'S PLEA FOR UNITY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jan. 17.

Lt.-Col. J. D. Crawford, the new General Secretary of the European Association, is here on his tour of the provincial branches. In an interview with the "Daily Gazette" he said:—In the past Europeans have left the problems of the Government of the country entirely in the hands of the official civil servants. In the future the problems will arise in which every European must take an interest in general cooperation with Indians. He pleaded for unity. Unless there was unity Europeans could not expect to play their proper part in the Government of the country. Col. Crawford will address a meeting to-night.

(Continued from column 6).

News" that first started the campaign against the Lascars of S. S. "Egypt" before the reports about their behaviour were verified. It was the Liberal "Nation" (supposed to represent the most advanced type of Liberal thought in England) that not only did not protest but even defended the repressive policy of the Government and wrote about Mahatma Gandhi after his incarceration with a vituperation exceeding the vituperation of Sir William Vincent. Hence neither Liberal politicians nor Liberal newspapers have any creditable performances which would justify a reasonable man's pinning his faith on them. And yet these are the very people who desire to see the process of transition from British to Indian who are intellectually crude and far below rule carried out with the minimum of friction and maximum of goodwill. To Indians, who are intellectually crude and far below the high standards of political ability displayed by European statesmen it seems that if there is any blunder that has retarted the harmonious and smooth development of the Indian polity it is the removal of such moderate and pacifist influence as that of Mahatma Gandhi from public life. Such a method is indeed the method of Mitchner in Mr. Shaw's "Press Cuttings" whose one remedy for all social discontent was to shout "shoot them down!" Mahatma Gandhi's reply is not and cannot be the reply that has been Ireland's and of all subject nations but is simply "Get shot". Yet the British Liberals who placarded and persuaded Mr. De Valera—an open and avowed advocate of violence—and call for the return of Zaghloul Pasha—not a Tolstoyan pacifist—have not a word to say for Mahatma Gandhi. The Conservatives are at least more consistent, since their principles of Government are the same in Ireland, Egypt and India. Nor is Liberalism at all clear about the nature of immediate political action. It is impervious to any talk of liberalising the reforms: it is insistent on the necessity of working the present scheme. Yet the new Councils are discredited, if they have not ceased to count in the national life. In such circumstances, the Liberal policy is not so much untrue as irrelevant. In short, the Liberal policy is bankrupt since the Liberal way of looking at the problem is false.

INDIA AND BRITISH LIBERALISM.

A BANKRUPT PARTY.

(By A Young Indian.)

"Liberalism consists in preparing the subject nations of our Empire, as quickly as possible, for complete self-Government, so far as is consistent with our vital interests—here is the rub. We feel that a fuller statement of the intension of new Liberals to cut the printer with the Liberal Imperialism.....is needed to establish confidence."—From "THE NATION" of 18th November, 1922.

It has been remarked that the choice in this unhappy world is not so much between good and evil as between lesser and greater evils. Perhaps a dim realisation of this truth made students of politics in India retain a soft place in their hearts for the British Liberal Party since the early days of Indian Nationalism! For, assuming that British Parliament is the heaven from which the manna of our national freedom is to rain down, there was no alternative to the Conservative Party to do the job save the Liberals till the rise of Labour recently. Besides, the Liberal designation of Dadabhai Naorojji and of a few sympathetic members of Parliament like Bright accentuated this tender feeling. So there arose individuals who were called "friends of India" and who tried to help and encourage Moderate Indian aspirations at different periods.

All this is neither difficult to comprehend nor liable to ridicule. In every country there are men who have more foresight and more compassion than their fellow countrymen. Such individuals discerned the possibility of the growth of Indian Nationalism and decided to assimilate it within the constitutional fabric of India lest it may be alienated and break up the Governmental structure; for politically Liberalism is little more than opportunism dignified into a philosophy and reduced to policy. What a philosophic and disinterested Liberalism could have done need not be discussed here. The fact remains, however, that association with British Liberalism tended to slacken both the pace and intensity of Moderate Indian Nationalism which wished to adopt itself to its political environment rather than transform the environment itself. "Dyarchy" is the latest Liberal device to strike a mean between such helpless adaptation and such change in the environment. Invented with a view to avoid the excesses of reaction and revolution this great invention in the technique of Government would have brought upon us the latter danger but for the non-cooperation movement and has now made us familiar with the former.

Lack of Mor.l Equipment.

It follows that political Liberalism breaks down after a point since it is not morally equipped to solve fundamental problems that make a demand upon human generosity and selflessness out of all proportion to their response. In a word, when Liberalism put greater emphasis on order rather than progress, peace rather than liberty, there is little to choose between Liberalism and Conservatism. The present Liberal desertion of and opposition to Indian aspirations is thus, in a sense, an inevitable consequence of the political outlook of Liberalism. So far as the policy of the Liberals towards India is concerned, one may remark (without disrespect that the British Liberals to-day are simply conservatives who have not the courage to call themselves such. The political utterances of Liberal leaders on India are rare but when they do take place, they are inlistinguishable from those of the Die-Hards for all practical purposes. Both are determined to maintain the British somination on India at any cost: both are favourable to the reforms and are willing to give them a chance; both are against India going protectionist: both desire to retain the British element in the Service.

Yet, perhaps, there is a distinction. While the Tories hold that anarchy is rampant in India because of the absence of "resolute Government", the Liberals think that there would be anarchy if the British left. Of these two views, however, the Conservative view seems to be nearer the truth, though in a different sense and for a different reason. In a country where Government cannot be carried on without throwing its best men into prisons, where agitation is viewed as sedition, hartal as rebellion and nationalists mistaken for anarchists, how can the Liberal cry of "the State in danger" have greater validity than the machiavellian dictum of "the Reason of the State"? For it is the essence of Liberalism to deny the value of any order save that which is worked out by the people themselves and has their moral sense behind it.

"Achievements" of Liberalism.

The Duke of Northumberland remarked recently that the Liberals are responsible for the recent extensions of the British Empire in Mesopotamia, Palestine and elsewhere and that the Conservatives were and are opposed to them. That, however, is the latest phase of Liberal Imperialism that originated in the nineties and has developed under the leadership of Grey and Rosebery, Asquith and Lloyd George and Churchill. But if the Liberal leaders are disappointing the Liberal Press is no better. It is not necessary to go through the whole catalogue of the Liberal newspapers and show that their comments on Indian politics have been neither sympathetic nor fair nor even informed: and that in their criticisms they have only revealed the depth of ignorance and the will to disbelieve that characterise the entire British Press with the probable exception of the "Daily Herald". Again it may be noted that the Liberal Press has agitated a good deal against the presence of coloured troops on the Rhine because it cannot bear the idea of a white nation being humiliated by black troops and because it holds that coloured troops constitute a greater offence against the Germans than a simple occupation would imply! In fact, in racial problems the Liberal General Smuts and the Liberal Commander Kenworthy are alike illiberal. It was the Liberal "Daily

(Continued in column 5.)

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"THE TORN QUORAN."

JANASAKTI APPEAL.

JUDGE'S SURPRISE VISIT TO SCENE OF ACTION.

The following is the judgment in what is known as the "Janasakti" Appeal:—

The appellants Babu Satish Chandra Deb and Babu Anath Bandhu Das are the Editor and the Publisher respectively of the Local Janasakti newspaper. They have been convicted under section 153-A of the Indian Penal Code and have been sentenced to an fine of Rs. 500 and a fine of Rs. 200 respectively. The charge against them is that "by writing, printing and publishing in the Janasakti newspaper of the 11th July, 1922, an article headed "The Torn Quoran of Maijbhag," accompanied by a visible representation, viz: a photograph, promoted and attempted to promote feelings of enmity and hatred between the Mussalmans and the Gurkha police" The article in question is Ex. 1, in the case. At the top of it is photograph of some damaged book bearing the inscription, "Torn the Quoran." The article is itslf in Bengali: I append below a fairly close rendering of it in English:—

"The Torn Quoran of Maijbhag".

1. Readers: The picture that you see above is the photograph of the Quorans torn at Maijbhag. The President of the Assam Provincial Khilafat Committee wrote to the Bombay Central Khilafat Association that the two Quorans had been torn in the following circumstances:—

2. The Punitive Police of Golapganj have exhibited a culminating example of high handedness by tearing two Holy Quorans in the bari of Magfur Mia, a prominent non-co-operator of Maijbhag. I am herewith sending a photograph of the torn Quorans. The photograph was taken near the Khilafat Office. The (Punitive police) party is under the Sub-Inspector of the thana and it is with extreme regret that I inform you that when the Gurkhas tore the Quorans at Maijbhag the Mahammedan O. C. of the thana M. Abdul Hamid Akanda was with that party."

3. In the Sylhet Chronicle of the 24th April last, Mr. Krishna Sundar Dam, M. L. C., after inspecting in company with some prominent local pleaders, the remnant signs of the Gurkha outrage in Magfur Mia's Bari, published the following statement:—

4. "A complaint has been made to us that a box containing two Holy Quorans was broken open and the Quorans taken out, torn, and thrown away."

5. The complaint is that this incident occurred on the fore-noon of the 6th April last, in the bari of Magfur Mia in village Maijbhag, in the jurisdiction of Golapani thana.

6. On 8th April, his son brought the torn Quorans to the Sylhet Khilafat Office and Sj. Dwarika Nath Chakrabarty, a teacher of the Sylhet National School, took the above photograph.

7. On 6th June last the Assam Government issued a Communique denying the incident wherein it is stated:—

8. "The story of the desecration of copies of the Quoran have been found to be false and to have been fabricated with the object of arousing the indignation of Mahammedans. The Two S. I's of Police who conducted the searches were themselves Mahammedan who would not have countenanced any disrespect to their own Scriptures.

9. The above picture is in itself proof that if false stories or desecration of the Quoran have been circulated they have been circulated only after two Quorans had actually been torn. Now by whosoever they have been torn, there is no doubt as to the tearing itself. The question now is, who tore those Quorans? Government says that they were not torn by the Mussalman Sub-Inspector. The Gurkhas under Mussalman Sub-Inspector would not desecrate his own Scriptures. If so then it is still more incredible that those Muhammedans who are to-lay suffering a thousand humiliations after sacrificing wealth and ease for their religion have torn their own Holy Book and circulated this false story. And yet, at the top of this very page is vivid proof that two Quorans have in fact, been torn. Perhaps the Assam Government was not aware of the existence of the photograph. What have they to say now?

For the purpose of understanding the various references into the article it is necessary to know certain preliminary facts. In the month of February last there was a serious riot at Kanaighat in this district in the course of which the police were attacked by a hostile crowd which had ultimately to be dispersed by fire. In order to prevent a recurrence of such happenings the authorities issued an order under section 15 of the Arms Act prohibiting the possession of arms of any description with out licence in the neighbouring thana of Golapgani, and with the object of enforcing their order searches for concealed arms were conducted in certain villages. Maijbhag was one of the selected villages and the bari of one Magfur of that village was one of the bari's searched in this way on the 6th April. The search was conducted by the civil police, consisting in this instance, of 2 Sub-Inspectors and 3 or 4 constables of Golapganj thana, aided by a Jemadar and 24 men of the Assam Rifles, these latter are almost invariably referred to in the evidence as "Gurkha Sepoys" even by the S. I. Abdul Hamid himself. The day after the search, Magfur Mia came to Sylhet with certain complaints and the day after that, i.e., on 8th April he presented a petition to the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet, alleging, among other things, that the search party had caused considerable damage to property, and, in particular, had desecrated the Quoran. The Deputy Commissioner, it is to be inferred caused an enquiry to be made and the results were publishd in a Government Communique dated the 6th June, from which I quote the following extracts:

"A number of respectable inhabitants of the locality, including a Sarpanch were present as witnesses and have deposed that the searches were conducted properly and that nothing objectionable occurred. It is not improbable that a certain amount of damage was caused in course of the searches and if the keys of locked receptacles are not forthcoming on demand, some such damage is inevitable; but Government are satisfied from the inquiries they have made that the allegations of looting and wanton assault are unfounded and that those of damages are greatly exaggerated. The stories of the desecration of copies of the Quoran have been proved to be false and to have been fabricated with the object of arousing the indignation of Mahammadans. The Two Sub-Inspectors of police who conducted the searches were themselves Mahammadans who would not, for a moment, have countenanced any disrespect to their own Scriptures. It is significant that the persons who complained to the Deputy Commissioner of the treatment which, they declared, they had received from the police, declined to institute criminal proceedings."

SUBJECT MATTER OF THE CHARGE.

I now turn back to the article which is the subject matter of the charge in this case. It contains three references to Gurkhas:—(1) "when the Gurkhas tore the Quorans at Mailbhag etc." (vide para 2.)

(2) "the remnant signs of the Gurkha outrage in Magfur Mail's bari." (vide para 3.)

(3) "Government says they were not torn by the Mahammedan S. I. or by the Gurkhas under him." (vide para 9.)

It will be noticed that in each of the above instances the reference is to the particular Gurkhas who were concerned in the search of Magfur's bari. There is no reference to Gurkhas collectively anywhere in the article, nor any allegation against them as a class. It cannot, therefore, be said that the writer intended to promote enmity between class and class. Section 153A I. C. C. has, therefore, no application and, on this ground alone the accused are entitled to an acquittal.

I do not however, wish to dispose of this appeal on any technical ground. The question of real interest in the case is whether the allegation of the tearing of the Quoran by the search party is true or false. If the incident did not actually take place and the allegation was false to the knowledge of the accused, then there would be a strong presumption that their intention in reviving the story after the communique had disposed of it, was to make mischief, whether by stirring up Moslem feeling against the Gurkhas concerned, or, what is more plausible, against the Government that employed them. If, on the other hand, the alleged tearing really occurred, the accused can claim the benfiet of the explanation to sec. 153A. I. P. C. and can plead that it was their right as journalists to bring to the notice of Government certain misdeed of their servants which were arousing the indignation of the Moslem population of the district. It is therefore important to examine the evidence regarding the tearing of the Quoran and to see whether the incident has been proved.

It must be confessed at once that in this particular branch of enquiry the Court is in a somewhat embarrassing position on account of the Government communique Ex. J: For, the communique records a definite finding on the very question now in issue, in the following terms: "The storie of the desecration of copies of the Quoran have been proved to be false and to have been fabricated with the objects of arousing the indignation of Mahammedans." The law, however, requires that the communique shall not be treated as a final judicial pronouncement. I take it that it is to be looked upon for what it is, a document issued primarily for the purpose of allaying public excitement at a time when, owing to sensational reports in the Press feeling in the country was running high. It was, of course, preceded by such inquiry as the local officers of Government were able to make in the peculiarly difficult circumstances of the time and in view of the necessity for a prompt statement of the essential facts. It would perhaps have been surprising if the fuller investigation rendered possible by this prosecution had not brought to light new facts necessitating some revision of the earlier conclusions.

Turning now to the actual evidence, in the case, I find that there is only one witness on the side of the prosecution who speaks to the details of the search. This is the S.I. Abdul Hamid Akanda, who was one of the officers in charge of the Search Party. His evidence is that the search in Magfur's house was made, not for guns or ammunitions but only for spears and daggers, that he discovered none, that he did not find it necessary to open any boxes or trunks, and that no damage of any kind was done in any of the houses searched. These sweeping statements are not easy to reconcile with the language of the communique: "It is not improbable that a certain amount of damage was done in the course of the searches and if the keys of looked receptacles are not forthcoming on demand some such damage is inevitable." The trying Magistrate too, has recorded his finding, "there is however, evidence to show that there was some damage to property in connection with the search." To make assurance doubly sure (and more especially as it appeared from Magfur's deposition that no Government Officer of any grade had ever inspected his bari at any stage) I paid a surprise visit to the bari in question on the 24th December after the appeal had been argued. The place is about 8 miles out of Sylhet and, no one could know, until I was almost there, that I intended visiting the bari. A brief note of what I saw is appended to this judgment. That signs of damage are still there; it may be that they are kept in tact for propaganda purposes; but they are there even now and I have no doubt that the damage whose marks I saw, was done by the search party. The Sub-Inspector's evidence on the point is misleading.

The question next arises whether any Quorans were damaged or torn in the course of the search. The S. I. states that "to his knowledge the Gurkha Sepoys did not tear any Quorans." This does not conclude the matter, for they may have done so without his knowledge and, indeed, without themselves knowing that it was the Quoran that they were handling. There need be nothing surprising in this. For one of the Quorans alleged to have been torn was in the western hut of the inner Bari. I have seen this hut. The interior of it is dark and lingy, and an old copy of the Quoran was lying on an old cane shelf hanging in a corner. Magfur was a Kanungo at one time and the house is full of old papers and documents connected with land. In these circumstances it is not at all improbable that the search party in clearing the place, threw down the Quoran along with the other papers and that the book being an old volume, suffered some damage in the process.

(To be Continued.)

Note.—The photograph referred to in this judgment and which was exhibited in the Court will be reproduced in the next issue of "Sunday Chronicle".

COLLECTION OF KHILAFAT FUNDS IN U. P.

BI AMMA ON TOUR.

(From our Correspondent).

NAJIBABAD, Jan. 16.

Bi Amman and Begumsahiba Mohammad Ali, accompanied by Maulvies Sadiqali Khan and Aziz Ahmed Zuberi, began their provincial tour for aeroplane and National University funds on the 8th instant. Their party up to now have visited Shercote, Dhampur, Nehtone, Ragina, Bijnore and Kearatpur. As most of these places are far off from the railway stations, most of the journey is done on palanquins and bullock carts. Throughout the journey and particularly at places where villages are situated on the roadside hundreds of men, women and children greet them with shouts of "Allah-o-Akbar." Wherever they have gone some three or four ladies' meetings and one general meeting were held. Bi Amman and Begumsahib as usual appeal for Hindu-Muslim unity and exhort the Musalmans and Hindus to be ready for services to their religion and country. While appealing for funds they tell their audience what great and useful work the National Muslim University is doing.

Moulana Tasadduq Ahmadkhan Sherwani and Moulana Abdulmajid Badauni joined the deputation in Nagina. Sherwani Sahib in an eloquent and impressive speech exhorted an audience there to keep in mind the Civil Disobedience resolution of the Gaya Khilafat Conference and appleaded to the Musalmans to make their Khilafat organisations very powerful. Moulana Abdulmajid paying a glowing tribute to the great services of Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha and the Turks appealed in touching words for funds. Moulvi Aziz Ahmad Zuberi in his speech explained the Near East situation and exhorted the audience to organise themselves for Civil Disobedience which they are to start in case the Lausanne Conference fails.

Subscriptions raised and ornaments given by ladies in general meetings amount approximately to Rs. 3,000. Moulvi Bashirahmad, the selfless and zealous President of the District Khilafat Committee had announced in the Dehradun Conference Rs. 15,000 for the Aeroplane fund and Rs. 10,000 for a motor lorry. They have fixed the 21st and 22nd instant for the collection of these funds. It is certain that Bijnore district which occupies a prominent place in the province, will add its announced quota towards the funds. The District Khilafat Committees have now decided to collect Rs. 30,000 instead of Rs. 25,000. Fifteen per cent. of the total collection will be given to the National University. Bi Amman and her party leaves for Najibabad on the 16th instant.

CATHOLICISM AND PROTESTANTISM.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Christ is the founder and foundation of Christianity. Who was Christ? Was he a Roman Catholic or a Protestant? He was neither Roman Catholic nor Protestant, but he was obedient to God and this is called Christianity, He says in the Bible:—"I have come to do the will of my Father in heaven." In becoming Roman Catholic or Protestant one cannot be saved nor called a Christian. To call oneself a Christian is an easy thing and it costs nothing, but to become a true follower of Christ is the most difficult task, because it involves "Self-denial". If one wants to be a true follower of Christ, in any circumstances and at any place, one must observe these two rules and that is all. First, one must study Christ, and second, one must follow Christ. The observance of these two rules is enough for one's salvation from sin.

I have seen my Indian Christian brothers playing games, going on shooting, riding, swimming, etc. on Sundays and Good Friday and thus they dishonour the holy days of our Creator. Why they do so? Because they see European Christians doing so on these days, thinking that, Christianity belongs to Europeans, while these men do such things on these holy days, what harm is there if we follow their example!

Once I had read in a newspaper, that, some official Europeans went out shooting on a Good Friday in Nerul jungle near Matheran, and they all died of Sunstroke on the very day and on the very spot. Dear reader, Christ was not an European but he was an Asiatic and if you want to become a true Christian study Christ and follow him. Don't follow the example of superficial and nominal Christians but follow and obey the example of the real founder and foundation of Christianity, for your as well as for others' salvation from sin. Catholicism and Protestantism mean Christianity, and Obedience to God, means Christianity. Leave, Churchianity alone, and follow Christianity for eternal reward in heaven.

In conclusion, I cannot refrain from mentioning the following two istances which have degraded the real position of Christianity, and this severely pains my heart, because I see great contrast between the present and the past Christianity.

1. When those who call themselves Christians, and dance, in intoxicated state with the wives of others, at that time, undoubtedly, their hearts are full of lusts. What Bible says for such:—"Know ye not that the unrighteous shall not inherit the Kingdom of God? Be not deceived: neither fornicators, nor idolators nor adulterers, nor effeminate, nor abusers, nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards, nor revilers, nor extortioners, shall inherit the Kingdom of God." 1 Cor. 6: 9, 10, "Ye adulterers and adulteresses, know ye not that the friendship of the world is enmity with God?" James 4: 4. "Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world. If any man love the world the love of the Father is not in him. For all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, is not of the Father, but is of the world. And the world passeth away, and the lust thereof but he that doeth the will of God abideth for ever." 1 John 2: 15, 16, 17.

2. While Christ sent his disciples to preach the message of salvation to the world, saying, "Go ye and preach to the whole world, and those who receive you in my name, live there, and whatever they give you to eat, eat it." He did not build mission houses for them, nor fix any monthly salary for them. Blessed Saviour and his disciples preached the message of salvation, on the mountains, on the sea-beaches, in villages, in houses, in ships, in countries, in cities etc. are we, Christians of the present Christianity doing so? No. Unless we are paid for it we never do so. Christianity is not a businesslike money-making department, but it is a dedication of one's soul to God for his as well as for others salvation from sin. The Bible as well as our experience has taught us that the true followers of Christ studied the Bible in secret and exercised it in their life in public for the spread of Christianity in the world. May God open our eyes to follow the real and the original doctrine of Christ! Amen.—Yours, etc.,

S. PETER.

Devlali Camp,
January 5.

"Told I was Incurable"

Our portrait is of Mrs. WHELAN, of 105, Church Street, North Shields, England, who writes:

"I have suffered for over five years with abscesses in the face and neck, and have been through two operations, but they did me little good, and I was told I was incurable. My face was in a terrible state and I often prayed to die. Then my husband wrote from his camp saying that one of his chums had been speaking to him about 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and told me to try it. Well, I bought a bottle, and after using it the effect was wonderful. I could see it was clearing my face, and most of the severe pain left me, so I kept on using the Mixture, and after seven weeks I am cured."

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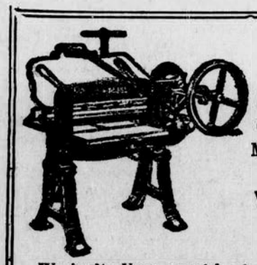

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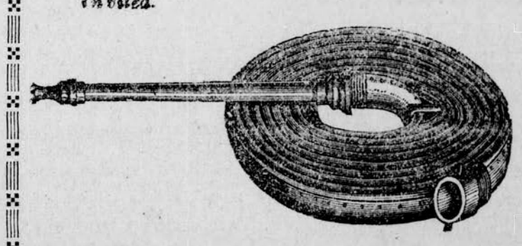

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